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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U. S. A.

SUBSCRIPTION:—U. S., CUBA AND MEXICO, $4.00; CANADA, $4.50; FOREIGN, $5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

VOL. IV. NEW YORK, JANUARY 9, 1918 No. 18

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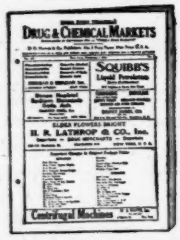

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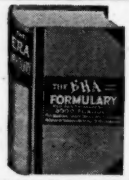

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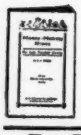

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LOOKING AHEAD FOR SUPPLIES

London druggists have awakened to the fact that it will be increasingly difficult to obtain supplies of foreign drugs if the war is to continue for two or three years more. The lack of ships has been a great handicap during the past year and there is little hope of improvement in conditions for some time to come. The Government will commandeer more vessels for the necessities of war and prohibit imports that are not absolutely essential and many drug and chemical products, although needed, cannot be obtained because there will be no ships in which to bring them from primary markets.

The London correspondent of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS cables that there was less realizing by dealers this year than for a long period of years owing to the feeling that it was best to hold stocks pending developments. Another sign which points to the same conclusion is the increased demand for drugs at the Drug Auction held at the close of the year. All markets closed firm. There was not much activity because druggists were taking account of stock and preferred to postpone purchases until the New Year.

The situation is about the same in the United States. Prices are still tending upward owing to the scarcity of many products and increased cost of production because of high wages. The vessels built during 1918 will be required for war purposes in all probability, and there will be the same stringency in ocean transportation facilities as in 1917, or it may be worse. As the draft continues and another million of men are sent to the training camps labor conditions will become more difficult to deal with and prices will necessarily rise. There were some timely suggestions to manufacturers in the last issue of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS by dealers in raw products who realize the difficulty of gathering crops with insufficient help. It was pointed out, also, by makers of certain crude products that the Government's demands for many materials have a serious effect upon the market both as to price and available supplies.

INVOICING GOODS AT WAR PRICES

There is a general protest in England against a custom introduced by a leading soap and perfumery house which invoices goods at the prices current on the day of shipment. The London *Chemist and Druggist* says the practice is unfair because it might easily happen that prices had doubled since the order was sent. The paper suggests that the buyer be informed of the change in price and requested to confirm his acceptance of the goods on the advanced terms.

New York jobbers still cling to the reasonable and just practice of entering the druggist's order at

the price current when the order is received, giving him the benefit of that rate even if the shipment is not made for two weeks or more and prices have jumped meantime. When a buyer asks for a quotation and upon receiving it accepts the goods at the price quoted a contract is thereby closed if the buyer's letter is mailed before the price is withdrawn. It is then incumbent upon the seller to deliver the goods at the price agreed upon.

Regular customers in good standing are allowed a discount often when prices fall, in cases where they send orders at regular intervals without stipulating as to price, and frequently goods are invoiced at a lower price than the prevailing market quotation at the time the druggist wrote for the goods. It is largely a matter of treating the customer fairly, keeping his trade, showing appreciation of prompt remittances, and not charging the highest price just because the druggist might not kick. If the jobber can fill the order at the lower price and make his usual profit, the old-time customer gets the benefit. This distinction is not made in London, apparently, by the houses that have adopted the new idea.

CHEMISTRY IN BUSINESS

Ellwood Hendrick, member of the American Chemical Society, has written a book entitled "Everyman's Chemistry" which forms a strong link in Harper's chain of modern science works written in popular vein.

The author names the elements and discusses what they will do under certain conditions to which they are subjected by the chemist. Mr. Hendrick's purpose seems to have been to write a book that a man would read and to eliminate the profound and technical descriptions that prove a stumbling block when a layman attempts to learn the difference between intermediates and dyestuffs, crude drugs and medicines, and to prove that a manufacturer needs a chemist today as much as he does a lawyer.

The book is absorbingly interesting because it is written from the point of view of the man who knows and wants to impart his information to others for their practical, every-day use and benefit. He points out why Robinson's Liquid Petrolatum failed to become popular and in explaining the cause of the unpleasant odor of the preparation imparts interesting chemical facts that would have saved Robinson a pot of money and much worry. Then Brown, another business man who should have consulted a chemist instead of a contractor about steel sheeting for the sheds at his plant, is given some valuable chemical information about the use of copper in steel to prevent rust. There are other problems constantly confronting the business man and Mr. Hendrick suggests that it is a good thing to do to get acquainted with a chemist and consult him before investing heavily in anything involving the use of materials in a manufacturing business.

"Everyman's Chemistry" will prevent losses for those who read it and follow the good advice which fills its pages. It may not restore grey hair to its natural color, or make two hairs grow where one grew before, but it will save many a man from using the wrong dye, the wrong chemical and wrong material in his business, because he will realize the value of a chemist's advice when he is about to deal with raw products, filter presses, or chemical apparatus. The Government has had to consult them in every step it has taken in the war preparations from dyeing khaki to making ammunition. The manufacturer and the business man need the chemist, too, and you will think so after reading "Everyman's Chemistry."

MAY MAKE NEW YORK A FREE PORT

Authorities on constitutional law question the power of Congress to establish free ports without amending the Constitution which would mean that the states must first vote on the proposition. Section IX, clause 6, of the Federal Constitution declares:

"No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another, nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another."

It is generally believed among Federal officials who are in touch with the trend of recent Supreme Court decisions governing questions of customs revenues that this section would be construed by the present Supreme Court as a definite bar to the establishment of free ports and that no law which Congress could pass would overcome the constitutional barrier.

There is a very general agreement among authorities on commerce, shipping and customs revenues that free ports such as now exist at Copenhagen, Hamburg, Bremen, Singapore and Hongkong have been productive of great good to the commercial interests of the countries which established them. Hearings were held at the rooms of the Merchants' Association by the United States Tariff Commission, last week and the plan was endorsed by leading merchants and manufacturers.

Representative Murray Hulbert, at the conclusion of the hearings, announced that he would introduce in Congress a bill authorizing the establishment of Free Ports. Mr. Hulbert is the New York member of the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House and he has been successful in getting Congressional approval for harbor improvement measures.

The Commission held hearings in New Orleans and San Francisco before coming to New York and both those ports are eager for the creation of Free Ports within their limits. Philadelphia, also, is anxious to have the privilege and is taking steps to secure the right through a bill in Congress.

In an article in the New York *Times*, Jan. 6, Irving T. Bush makes out a strong case against free ports in the United States. He takes the ground that there is a simpler way to escape the import duties by making the system of drawbacks less complicated. He says the conditions at Hamburg and other foreign ports are different because they have no raw materials at hand as we have in the United States.

Drug and Chemical Outlook in 1918

Must Prepare Now for Foreign Trade Battle

By CHARLES L. HUISKING

CONSIDERING the fact that many unsteadying and disturbing influences existed during the past year, the drug and chemical markets have remained particularly stabile, and I can see no reason why 1918 should not be just as steady and the volume just as great.

Since about a year after the beginning of the war, the chemical market has been steadily straightening itself out due principally to the fact that American manufacturers have gradually been turning out much larger quantities of goods, and for the finer chemicals prices at the present time are generally considerably less than they were up to a year or a year and a half after the war started. On heavy chemicals progress has been slower owing to the much heavier demand, and the necessary need for larger equipment, and on forming a comparison of prices prevailing at the close of 1917 as against those in force at the beginning of the year, we find that on about 120 of the leading articles in the drug and chemical line, the aggregate advance amounts to about 20%, which indicates a healthy condition especially when it is considered that speculation has played only a minor part in the market during the past year.

Since we entered the war, it has necessarily become more difficult to conduct business, and as the needs of the Government continue to multiply obstacles will increase and perhaps become more difficult to overcome, and this factor may possibly tend to curtail operations to some extent during the coming year, but this is not a factor disturbing enough to cause much worriment for the reason that drugs and chemicals are in the main necessities, and will thus receive preference over some other commodities.

Considering the fact that exports of practically all drugs and chemicals are subject to license by the War Trade Board, comparatively little interference with export trade has been experienced up to this time. There seems to be a sincere desire on the part of Government officials to interfere as little as possible with legitimate trade, and it is a valuable asset to our manufacturers to know that the Government recognizes the need of fostering by as little interference as possible the newly developed chemical industries of the country. On the other hand, lack of steamer space may cause more interference with export trade, at least until the greater production of new ships begins to be realized, and this must necessarily become a factor as the needs of equipment and food for our increasing armies abroad results.

In these days of upset conditions, all tradition, precedents, and everything else are swept aside and we can find just as many pessimists as optimists when looking about for facts and reasons to govern our actions, and if we attempt to judge or predict the future based on the past, we will find so many changing conditions that such comparisons are unsafe. The underlying elements surrounding the chemical business of the future seem to bespeak a keynote of continued prosperity. Wonderful progress has been made in the Allied countries in the manufacture of goods that were practically imported altogether from Germany before the war, and we find new markets opening up to us right along. Whether or not these markets will remain open for us after the war depends in my opinion very largely on the efforts of our manufacturers. They have the opportunity now of entrenching themselves so strongly that even when keen competition begins to set in, they ought to be well able to hold their own. Concerted action now will better prepare us for the inevitable trade battle of the future and such action is now very desirable.

The year 1917 closes with a good record for the drug and chemical trade, and notwithstanding the difficulties that have been encountered wonderful success has been attained, and we go into the new year prepared to maintain the stability and integrity of the drug and chemical business, and as business contributes very largely to the success of that great aim for which many of our brave men will be called upon to sacrifice their lives and their all, so we too are prepared and resolved to do our share by contributing our best efforts to the successful prosecution of the war. One of Germany's biggest assets of the past has been her chemical business, but the probability is that after the war she will no longer be able to claim the position she formerly occupied, and it should be the aim of every American manufacturer to contribute his share towards supplanting German chemicals with those bearing the inscription "Made in America."

World Trade in Chemicals

International trade of 1917 will show a larger total than in any earlier year. This statement, appearing in *The Americas*, issued by The National City Bank of New York, is the result of a careful review of all available figures of world trade for the year 1917. In the case of the United States the total trade of the year is estimated at approximately nine billion dollars against less than four billions in 1913.

The United States imports of chemicals, drugs, dyes and colors for the ten months ended with October, 1917, were valued at $107,200,000. For the same period in 1916 the value of the imports was $123,400,000. In 1915, about $75,200,000, and in 1913, about $52,100,000.

The exports of chemicals, drugs, dyes and colors for ten months in 1917 were valued at $95,300,000; in 1916 the value of the exports was $112,200,000; in 1915 about $88,900,000; and in 1913 the estimate is $90,400,000.

Canada imported drugs, dyes and chemicals during twelve months ended with June, valued at $26,300,000; in 1916 the value of the imports was estimated at $22,000,000; in 1915 about $12,600,000; in 1913 about $14,900,000.

British India imported chemicals to the value of $1,800,000 in 1917; the imports in 1916 were valued at $2,500,000; in 1915 about $1,500,000; in 1913, about $1,200,000.

Argentina exported quebracho extract valued at $9,300,000 during nine months ended with September, 1917, compared with $16,000,000 for the same period in 1916.

Property of the Interstate Chemical Corporation, which was mortgaged to the Equitable Trust Company in 1911, will be sold at Charleston, S. C., on January 18, under a decree of foreclosure granted by the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of South Carolina. Murray, Prentice & Howland of New York, are solicitors for the Equitable Trust Company, and Shattuck, Glenn, Huse and Ganter for the Bondholders Committee and mortgage receivers. The property includes the mines, phosphate deposits and buildings of the company in Florida.

DRUG TRADE SECTION'S ANNUAL MEETING

Howell Foster of Schieffelin & Co. Elected Chairman and W. A. Hamann Treasurer—Reports by Committee on Imports—New Firms Join the Section.

The Annual meeting of the Drug Trade Section, New York Board of Trade and Transportation was held Tuesday, January 8 at the Drug and Chemical Club, 100 William Street, preceded by a luncheon. About thirty-five members attended. Election of officers for the coming year and reports of committees made up the business before the meeting.

The following officers were elected:

Chairman, Howell Foster, of Schieffelin & Co.

Vice-Chairman, Turner F. Currens, of The Norwich Pharmacal Co.

Treasurer, William A. Hamann, of Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.

Secretary, William F. McConnell.

To Represent Drug Trade Section as Director in New York Board of Trade & Transportation Burton T. Bush, of Antoine Chiris Co.

Executive Committee—Frederick E. Watermeyer, of Fritzsche Bros.; John T. Barry, of D. D. Williamson & Co.; Charles C. Bruen, formerly Bruen, Ritchey & Co.; Herbert D. Robbins, of McKesson & Robbins Inc.; Frank C. Starr, of Sharp & Dohme.

The Committee on Membership reported that six new members were added during the year: Daggett & Ramsdell, Emerson Drug Co., Madero Bros., Oakland Chemical Co., Rockhill & Vietor, and William R. Warner & Co., Inc.

The following named firms have withdrawn from membership: Bruen, Ritchey & Co. and Charles N. Crittenton & Co., retired from business; Battelle & Renwick, reason unknown.

C. C. Speiden, Chairman, read the following report of the Committee on Imports of Drugs and Chemicals:

"There have been some imports of drugs and chemicals during the calendar year just closed, but in relatively almost negligible quantities compared with the usual imports. The rapidly decreasing quantities of goods filtering through European neutral channels from the countries of the Central Powers had almost entirely ceased some time before the severing of formal relations between this country and Germany in February last, so that the materials in this line, imported during 1917, have been confined to a small proportion of the usual volume, and these have come in from the neutral and pro-ally countries.

"Switzerland has continued, in spite of great handicaps, to produce dyes in fair quantities for export. France and England have had moderate quantities in these lines for the American market; quantities necessarily much reduced by their own needs and also the diversion of their producing units into goods needed for war purposes at home.

"The Orient has contributed moderate but increasing quantities of several of the chemical materials formerly obtained from Europe, but the chief result of war conditions has been the tremendous stimulation of domestic production of many of the drugs, chemicals and dyes formerly imported, which is likely to make these industries permanent. Indeed, it is not a wild conception that future committeemen may be able to make a more interesting story of exports than of imports in some of these lines."

S. B. Penick, also a member of the Committee of Importers of Drugs and Chemicals, reported as follows:

"During the past twelve months botanical drugs have become more difficult than ever to secure. The war has developed the fact, previously little recognized, that the Central Powers have been our chief source of supply. The neutral nations and Allies have made special efforts to relieve the situation by growing and collecting in those countries a number of drugs.

"Many other botanicals formerly passing through the Port of Hamburg and which originated in remote sections of the world, have changed their course in reaching this market, and largely now come direct to this and other ports of the United States.

"It is satisfactory to note also that our country has made special efforts through the Bureau of Plant Industry and otherwise to replace by domestic cultivation, certain vital drugs, and has been singularly successful in a half dozen cases, notably henbane, belladonna, digitalis, cannabis and a few others.

"Russian botanical drugs have been almost as difficult to secure as those reaching here from central Europe. But within the past six months scattering supplies have finally reached this market to relieve the urgent need.

"The outlook for 1918 is that a fair amount of all important botanicals will be available, though nothing approaching a surplus that will in any way affect present valuations need be hoped for."

Following is the report of the Executive Committee which was read by the chairman:

"Continuing the effort to overcome the discrimination in the postal laws and regulations which precludes the full use of the mails by the drug and chemical trades, the Committee again secured the introduction of the Griffin bill to permit the mailing of medicines containing poisonous ingredients under certain restrictions. The bill was energetically urged, with the result that its main provisions were incorporated by the House Committee in the Post Office Appropriation bill. The overwhelming rush of war appropriations and the necessity that general legislation be omitted from all appropriation bills caused the striking out of the mailing-of-poisons proposition before the final passage of the postoffice bill in the Senate. We are persuaded that our desired legislation will be enacted into law before the adjournment of the present session."

Inquiries among the members of the Drug Trade Section brought out a practically unanimous opinion that the formation of a Drug and Chemical Exchange was not considered desirable at this time. Members doubted whether any good could be accomplished through an Exchange which could not be accomplished equally as well by the Drug Trade Section.

GOVERNMENT AWARDS FOR DRUGS

Awards for drugs and chemicals have been made by the Surgeon General of the Army to the following named firms in quantities given:

Merck & Co., Inc., New York City, 2,000 bottles menthol, 1 ounce in a. c. w. m. bottle, 25c per bottle; 4,000 bottles potassii iodidum, ½ pound in w. m. bottle, $1.80 per bottle.

Merck Co., Inc., 5,000 bottles phenylis salicylas, 3 ounces in a. c. w. m. bottle, 31c per bottle.

Merck & Co., 1,000 bottles codeina sulphas, 1 ounce in a. c. bottle, $8.10 per bottle.

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York City, 5,000 bottles saccharum lactis, 3 ounces in w. m. bottle, 14.5c per bottle.

McKesson & Robbins, 5,000 sodii boras pulvis, 1 pound in w. m. bottle, 21c per bottle.

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., 5,000 oleum santali, 1 ounce in dark a. c. g. s. bottle, 94c per bottle.

Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Inc., New York City, 3,000 bottles potassii bromidum, 1 pound in w. m. bottles, $1.49 per bottle.

Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., 5,000 bottles pulvis ipecacuanhae et opii, 4 ounces in w. m. bottle, $1.18 per bottle.

Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., 5,000 bottles sodii bromidum, 6 ounces in a. c. w. m. bottle, 25.75c per bottle.

Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., 2,000 bottles opii pulvis, 2 ounces in bottle, $3.75 per bottle.

Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., 3,000 bottles hy-

drargyri salicylas, basic, not less than 58 per cent., 1 ounce in bottle, 24c per bottle.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., New York City, 5,000 bottles hydrargyri chloridum mite, 2 ounces in dark a. c. bottle, 24c per bottle; 5,000 bottles hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum, 3 ounces in bottle, 31c per bottle; 1,500 bottles ferri et quininae citras, 3 ounces in dark a. c. m. bottle, 54c per bottle.

Chas. Pfizer, Inc., 5,000 tins potassi et sodii tartras, $1.29.

Alpha Chemical Company, New York City, 10,000 tins petrolatum, 3 pounds in tin, packed 24 tins in box, 30c per tin; 8,000 bottles petrolatum liquidum, 1 pound in bottle, 25⅞c per bottle.

E. Machett & Son, Inc., New York City, 2,350 blood pipettes for white corpuscles dilution, 1-10, with rubber tubing and mouth-piece, $1.05 each; 2,350 blood pipettes for red corpuscles dilution, 1-100 with rubber tubing and mouthpiece, $1.05 each.

Parke, Davis & Co., Inc., Detroit, Mich., 2,000 bottles extractum belladonnae foliorum, 1 ounce in w. m. bottle, 55c per bottle.

Norwich Pharmacal Co., Norwich, N. Y., 40,000 bottles hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum tablets, antiseptic, 250 in w. m. bottle, packed 25 bottles in box, 68½c per bottle.

Heyden Chemical Works, Inc., New York City, 10,000 bottles ichthyolum, 3 ounces in w. m. bottle, 23c per bottle; 10,000 bottles hexamethlyenamina, 1 ounce in w. m. bottle, 8c per bottle.

Johnson & Johnson, Inc., New York City, 5,000 cartons emplastrum cantharidis, 1 yard by 6 inches, 28c per carton.

Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Baltimore, Md., 5,000 bottles fluid extractum pruni virginianae, 1 pint in bottle, 61c per bottle; 2,000 tubes apomorphinae hydrochloridum, 6 mgm. hypodermic tablets, 20 in tube, 27c per tube.

Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York City, 12,000 bottles oleum menthae piperitae, 1 ounce in a. c. c. s. bottle, 38.25c per bottle.

Smith, Kline & French Company, Philadelphia, Pa., 7,000 bottles oleum terebinthinae rectificatum, 1 quart in a. c. bottle, 57c bottle.

Manhattan Soap Company, New York City, 10,000 tins talcum purificatum, 2 pounds in screw top can, packed 24 tins in box, 24c per tin.

The Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, Ill., 1,250 bottles arseni trioxidum, 1 mgm. tablets, 500 in bottle, 9.5c bottle; 750 bottles caffeina citrata, 65 mgm. tablets, 500 in amber colored bottle, 55c per bottle; 3,750 bottles pilulae aloini compositae tablets, chocolate color coated, 500 in bottle, 22c per bottle; 6,000 bottles pilulae catharticae compositae tablets, 1,000 in bottle, 98c per bottle; 2,500 bottles potassii chloras, 324 mgm. tablets, 1,000 in bottle, 65c per bottle; 5,000 bottles sodii salicylas, 324 mgm. tablets, 500 in bottle, 54c bottle.

WILLIAM C. AMEND DEAD

William C. Amend, a member of the drug firm of Eimer & Amend, died at his home, No. 154 West Sixty-fourth street, on January 5th. He was 58 years old. Mr. Amend was a member of Uhland Lodge, No. 735, F. & A. M., for thirty-five years.

A widow, a son, William, and a daughter, survive. His daughter is the wife of Captain Bruno S. Horowicz, M. R. C., Camp Devens, who was a borough chief, Department of Health, Borough of Richmond.

Consul General Thomas Sammons, of Shanghai, reports to the Department of Commerce that the disappearance of aniline dyes and artificial indigo from the customs returns of Shanghai suggests the opportunity awaiting the foreign manufacturer who can supply dyestuffs at prices competitive with those of German manufacture, which formerly monopolized the market.

TEN YEARS OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

Research Work of the Bureau of Chemistry—Testing Purity of Chemical Reagents—Production of Citric Acid—Drug Adulterations and Misbranding.

Ten years of enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, are reviewed in the current annual report of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture which says that the Act's chief contributions to the safety of the people's health have been its corrective effect upon the drug and patent medicine industry, its control of trade in unclean milk, polluted, decomposed or filthy foods, and protection of foodstuffs from contamination with poisons likely to be met in manufacture.

The research of the year has yielded some interesting results, such as the discovery of a new sugar, sedoheptose, from Sedum spectabile, of a new method for the preparation of phthalic anhydride, of new sugar derivatives, of new facts concerning the proteins of agriculturally important seeds, concerning the arsenates and chlorarsenates of lead, and concerning the explosibility of carbonaceous dusts. Other important results deal with the identification of the volatile reducing substances of vinegar as acetylmethylcarbinol; the improvement of the methods for the separation of lithium from the other alkali metals and for the identification of lactic and butyric acids in biological products. The results of about 60 investigations have been reported and some 50 others completed. Nine bulletins and two Farmers' Bulletins were published.

Researches on organic periodides of antipyrin, iodantipyrin, and pyramidon have been printed. Investigations upon the pharmacological action of the fat-soluble dyes, of oil of chenopodium, of the iodides, of citrates, and of malates were published. Further work upon the action of dyestuffs, of heavy metals, and of organic acids is in progress.

It has long been the practice of the Bureau of Chemistry to systematically test the purity of all chemical reagents furnished to the Bureau's analysts. This applies not merely to so-called chemically pure reagents but also to those reagents supposedly of high quality, which bear upon the label an analysis purporting to represent the amounts of impurities found in the reagent. In many cases these labels have been found to be directly misleading. For example, peroxide of lead, which, according to the label, was supposed to contain only a trace of nitrates, actually contained from 20 to 30 per cent. of lead nitrate. Particular difficulty has been encountered in the case of those reagents which are not very soluble, such as barium carbonate. However, during the last few months of the year there was some improvement in the quality of the reagents furnished. Such heavy chemicals as the mineral acids, ammonium hydroxide and similar products have usually been found to be of good quality and complying with the specifications under which they are sold.

The production of citric acid on a commercial scale from cull lemons has been solved and citric acid has been sold at a price several cents above the market. The preparation of lemon oil has not yet been perfected. Orange pulp for the manufacture of marmalade has been prepared and distributed to the trade. Arrangements have been completed for the shipment of frozen orange pulp. Methods for preparing citrus peel for the market have been developed. An exchange service has been inaugurated by which producers and purchasers of citrus by-products have been brought together.

Among the drug adulterations that have been noted may be mentioned the substitution of Inula brittanica for arnica flowers (Arnica montana); Solanum nigrum for belladonna (Atropa belladonna); Xanthium strumarium for stramonium (Datura stramonium); Lippia berlanderi

and Origanum vulgare for marjoram (Marjorama hortensis); Cassia angustifolia, Ipecacuanha fibrosa, and Ionidium species for ipecac, (Cephaelis ipecacuanha); Ballota hirsuta for horehound (Marrubium vulgare); Foeniculum piperitum for fennel (Foeniculum vulgare); Rheum rhaponticum for rhubarb (Rheum officinale). As much as 20 per cent. of the toxic plant Tephrosia apollinea was found in a shipment of Tinnevelly senna (Cassia angustifolia). A fungus growth closely resembling the sclerotium known as "ergot" was found in caraway (Carum carvi) and in cumin (Cyminum cuminum).

Misbrandings in regard to healing value of hundreds of alleged cancer cures, so-called "cures" for coughs, colds, consumption, kidney diseases, epilepsy, St. Vitus dance, and the like, have have been corrected by the Bureau of Chemistry. The law requires the labels of patent medicines to declare the presence of any habit-forming drug, such as opium, cocaine, or alcohol, thus preventing the innocent development of the drug habit. This provision of the law is particularly valuable in warning mothers against the use of so-called infant soothing syrups containing opium.

When the act went into effect, drug addiction was so prevalent that frauds in the treatment of the victims were frequent and in most instances the remedy advertised so forcefully by the labels contained the very drug from which escape was desired.

In 1907, the Bureau of Chemistry found that 30 soft drinks contained small amounts of cocaine. Practically all of these were suppressed. The Food and Drugs Act is regarded as having been an important factor in bringing about passage of the Harrison Anti-Narcotic law, which more effectively controls habit-forming narcotics.

Much has been done, the report says, to control the indiscriminate use of so-called headache remedies containing dangerous, depressing drugs, and of dangerous cosmetics making claim to healing value; and in raising the quality of the supply of crude drugs through the examination of imports. As a result of co-operative work with the Post Office Department, a number of fraud orders were issued by that department preventing the use of the mails in promoting the sale of fraudulent medicines.

ANTOINE CHIRIS CO. CELEBRATES

The 150th anniversary of the founding of the Antoine Chiris Co. which was first organized at Grasse, France, in 1768, was celebrated recently by the American branch in New York City. The office force, manufacturing and sales departments were called together at a luncheon at the Railroad Club given by the president, Burton T. Bush.

On the evening of December 28, a general convention was held of all the American employes at the works of the company at Delawanna, N. J., where a buffet supper was served after which papers were read by several of the departmental managers, and a short stereopticon lecture was given by Mr. Bush illustrating the different works and plantations of the company throughout the world.

On Saturday, December 29, during the afternoon the sales force attended a meeting where a general discussion relative to the business for the coming year was held. On the evening of Dec. 29, the annual dinner took place at the Hotel Brevoort, New York City.

SEEKS TRUTHFUL ADVERTISING OF DRUGS

A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives by Congressman Johnson, of South Dakota, providing for truthful advertising of all drugs and foods. Violations of the measure will be punishable by severe penalties.

The bill provides that "no letter, postal card, circular, newspaper, pamphlet or other publication of any kind containing any advertisement of any drug or article of food or articles which enter into the composition of food, containing any statement, design, or device regarding the curative or therapeutic effects or properties of such article, or any of the ingredients or substances contained therein, which is false and fraudulent shall by any person be deposited in the mails or carried by the mails of the United States, or be delivered to any postmaster or letter carrier, when addressed or directed to any person, firm, corporation or association, or other addressee at any place or point in any State or Territory or District of the United States."

The bill has been referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

OFFICIAL BRITISH SUGAR SUBSTITUTES

The London correspondent of *The Pharmaceutical Era* gives an interesting account of the War Emergency Formulary published by the Pharmaceutical Society as an addendum to the British Pharmacopoeial Codex. He says in part:

"In my notes published in THE ERA of October, I dealt with the action of the General Medical Council in withdrawing from the British Pharmacopoeia preparations containing sugar and glycerin without providing any alternative formulas; and I showed how this action was likely to lead to confusion since one pharmacist would dispense a prescription with a sugar or glycerin-containing preparation, while another would dispense it with a preparation containing neither of these substances.

"Obviously there was need for new standards in order to secure uniformity in dispensing. This need has now been met by the publication of a War Emergency Formulary containing formulas for 130 preparations which formerly contained either sugar or glycerin. This Formulary has been published by the Pharmaceutical Society as an Addendum to the British Pharmacopoeial Codex and has been approved by the National Health Insurance Commissioners and the British Medical Association. The formulas will have the force of legal standards and doctors will be expected to prescribe and pharmacists dispense accordingly."

PLAN TO TAKE OVER CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

A plan is under consideration in Washington for taking over the chemical industries of the country in so far as they are an adjunct of war preparations. The general plan contemplates federal control of the coal, iron, oil and chemical production of the United States on the same basis as the railroads. A bill is about to be introduced in Congress proposing to give the President the power to supervise and name directors for these industries.

This step is regarded as necessary in order to speed up war preparations and remove for the period of the war, commercial rivalry, competition and all factors which in any way are likely to curtail production and prevent united effort in these industries.

MARKET FOR BOTANICAL DRUGS

The Charlotte Drug Co., Charlotte, Mich., says of botanicals:

Regardless of the fact that practically the entire trade is now in the midst of taking inventory, business in American botanical drugs has been exceptionally good. Inquiries, however, are for much larger quantities than are available.

Holdings by dealers in the source of production are very small and it is simply a question of "first come first served," as there will not be sufficient to go round, to supply all requirements.

Logwood extract valued at $217,846 cleared from New York in November for various foreign destinations.

Eventful Year in Dyes and Colors

Many New Products Made in the United States

DURING the year a great number of important new materials, especially colors, have been produced in this country and have found a ready market, where heretofore consumers depended almost entirely on the German products. Since America entered the great conflict, there has been a strong call from Washington for a number of dyewoods, extracts, tanning materials and the like, and this has greatly stimulated prices and many orders have gone unfilled because of shortage of supplies due chiefly to a lack of steamer bottoms from primary points, which has greatly curtailed importations. The outstanding features have been the Government's interest in toluol and phenol, and the embargoes on export business. These new conditions have affected a number of items in the general list, but those that have been subjected to the most important price changes are divi divi, fustic, gambier, sumac and indigo and the following coal-tar derivatives: Aniline oil, anthracene, (80 per cent.), benzol (90 per cent.), betanaphthol (technical), para-nitraniline, ortho and para-nitrotoluol, ortho and para-toluidine, toluol, 90 per cent. commercial and phenol.

The first week in January, 1917, found the market generally quiet. Imported natural products used in both the textile and tanning industries were scarce, owing to stringent shipping conditions, and with increasing freight rates prices were tending higher. Good prospects were in view for the manufacture of extracts because of the increasing foreign demand for these products, but freight conditions were a handicap. The following were the price ranges at that time: Divi divi, $52@$55 a ton; fustic, (sticks) $18@$20 a ton; fustic, (chips) 4c@5c a pound; gambier, (common) 11c@12c a pound; sumac $80 a ton; indigo, $1.25 a pound for Madras; $3.90 a pound for the Bengal, and $2.50 for the Guatemala; aniline oil, 23c@24c a pound; anthracene, 80 per cent., 10c@12c a pound; benzol, 60c@61c a gallon; betanaphthol, technical, $1.15@$1.25 a pound; para-nitraniline, $1.40@$1.50 a pound; ortho-nitrotoluol, $1.50 a pound; para-nitrotoluol, $1.70 a pound; ortho toluidine, $1.45@$1.65 a pound; para-toluidine, $1.70@$1.90 a pound; toluol, 90 per cent., commercial, $1.75@$2.00 a gallon, and phenol, 58c a pound.

During the entire month of January, prices were unsettled owing to the international tangle. The middle of February found the situation improved, and quotations on practically all important dyestuffs of vegetable origin were sharply advanced. There was a shortage of stocks at this time and the demand was so heavy that sellers were having much difficulty in locating sufficient quantities to take care of orders. Coal-tar intermediates were also in exceptionally strong demand and prices were advanced all along the line.

March opened with few important price changes noted in dyeing materials, and the demand steady but comparatively small. Considerable interest was manifested by consumers, but the big demand that was expected during the height of the season failed to materialize. The most important demands at this time were for the extracts of domestic manufacture, and in the competition that developed prices reached levels attractive to consumers. Coal-tar derivatives were unsettled all during this period, the general tendency was downward. Foreign buyers showed considerable interest but shipping facilities were lacking.

In April, conditions were still unsettled with the following prices prevailing: Divi divi, $60 a ton, fustic, (sticks) $40 a ton; fustic, (chips) 3½c@4½c a pound; gambier, (common) 15c@15½c a pound; sumac, $60@$70 a ton; indigo, $1.10@$1.25 a pound for Madras; $3.50@$4.50 for Bengal, and $2.35@$2.65 a pound for Guatemala. Aniline oil, 28c@30c a pound; anthracene, 80 per cent., 10c@12c a pound; benzol, 55c@60c a gallon; beta-naphthol, technical, 70c@80c a pound; para-nitraniline, $1.25@$1.35 a pound; ortho-nitrotoluol, $1.00 a pound; para-nitrotoluol, $1.25 a pound; ortho-toluidine, $1.25@$1.50 a pound; para-toluidine, $1.75@$2.00 a pound; toluol, 90 per cent., commercial, $1.75@$2.00 a gallon, and phenol, 57c a pound.

Large business was expected from the Government during the early part of May and there was considerable speculation among dealers which caused wide price ranges. Importations of a number of materials were curtailed on account of a shortage of steamer bottoms and important intermediates produced in this country took an upward trend. There was a good volume of business all during the month. An element that influenced prices was the debate in Congress on the taxation of the various materials that come under the general heading of colors and dyestuffs. There was much speculation at this time as to what articles would be taxed that had previously been on the "free list," and in most cases producers were ready to advance prices.

Prices held at fairly steady levels in June, but trading was restricted on account of light offerings, and export business was greatly curtailed on account of the scarcity of freight room. In July, supplies were light and toluol and toluidine advanced. The following were the price ranges: Divi divi, $65 a ton; fustic, (sticks) $39@$40 a ton; fustic, (chips) 4½c@5¼c a pound; gambier, (common) 16c@16½c a pound; sumac, $85@$95 a ton; indigo, $1.10@$1.15 a pound for the Madras; $3.50@$4.50 a pound for Bengal, and $2.35@$2.65 a pound for Guatemala; aniline oil, 30c@31c a pound; anthracene, 80 per cent., 10c @12c a pound; benzol, 54c@55c a gallon; beta-naphthol, technical, 75c@80c a pound; ortho-nitrotoluol, $1.00 a pound; para-nitrotoluol, $1.25 a pound; ortho toluidine, $1.00@$1.25 a pound; para toluidine, $1.80@$2.00 a gallon, toluol, 90 per cent., commercial, $1.80@$2.05 a pound, and phenol, 57c@60c a pound.

There was a fairly good call from textile mills for dyeing materials in July, as Government orders for several products stimulated the market to some extent, but with this exception there was a sharp decline in all prices, especially the coal-tars.

In the early Fall there was a strong call from South American countries for practically all the products in the list, and the only thing that hindered a heavy movement of stocks in that direction was the shortage of steamer bottoms. At this time prices prevailing in this market were as follows: Divi divi, $71 a ton; fustic, (sticks) $47@$48 a ton; fustic, (chips) 5½c@6c a pound; gambier, (common) 15½@16c a pound, sumac, $85@$87 a ton; indigo, $1.15@$1.30 a pound for the Madras; $3.50@ $4.50 a pound for the Bengal, $3.00@$3.10 a pound for Guatemala; aniline oil, 28c@28¼c a pound; anthracene, 80 per cent., nominal; benzol, 52c@55c a gallon; beta-naphthol, technical, 70c@75c a pound; ortho-nitrotoluol, $1.00 a pound; para-nitrotoluol, $1.25 a pound; ortho-toluidine, 90c@$1.00 a pound; para-toluidine, $2.10@$2.20 a pound, toluol, 90 per cent., commercial, $1.75@$1.85 a gallon, and phenol, 58c@60c a pound.

Beginning the first week in October, prices started upward owing to a strong consumer demand from all directions, and with few exceptions the market was firm.

Intermediates were especially active, and the outstanding feature was the strength of para-amidophenol. A number of new producers of coal-tar derivatives entered the market at this time and about the middle of October sudden activity was noted in phenol. The latter part of October sharp and important price advances occurred in a number of important materials, especially albumen and naphthalene, and at the end of the month the War Trade Board at Washington placed many articles on the embargo list. Large stocks were withdrawn from the market, and in November, the Government seized large stocks in transit.

About the middle of November the following prices prevailed: Divi divi, $65@$70 a ton; fustic, (sticks) $50@$58 a ton; fustic, (chips) 4½c@5c a pound; gambier, (common) 15¾c@16c a pound; sumac, $87@$90 a ton; indigo, $1.15@$1.30 a pound for the Madras; $3.25@$3.50 a pound for the Bengal, $2.75@$3.00 a pound for Guatemala; aniline oil, 26½c@27½c a pound; anthracene, 22c@26c a pound; benzol, 47½c@50c a gallon; beta-naphthol, technical, 65c@70c a pound; ortho-nitrotoluol, 80c@90c a pound; para-nitrotoluol, $1.25 a pound; ortho-toluidine, $1.00@$1.10 a pound; para-toluidine, $2.25@$2.30; toluol, 90 per cent., commercial, $1.85@$1.90 a gallon, and phenol, 53c@54c a pound.

The last week in December found the general condition on all materials steady and firm with much speculation as to what the Government intended to do next year in the matter of toluol and phenol. Taking the situation as a whole, the year 1917 was recorded as the most eventful year in the history of the American color and dyestuffs industry. Keen interest is shown in the approaching meeting of American manufacturers and dealers in colors and dyes to be held in New York during the week of January 21st, at the Chemists Club, 50 East 41st street.

HENRY SCHIEFFELIN CLARK DEAD

Henry Schieffelin Clark, treasurer of William Jay Schieffelin & Co., died on Thursday, January 3, at his residence, 1130 Anderson avenue, New York, from pneumonia.

Mr. Clark was born in this city February 25, 1862. He is survived by his widow, Mary Douglas Clark, and three sons, all of whom are in the service of the United States Government. Henry Schieffelin Clark, being a lieutenant in the United States Navy; F. Douglas Clark, first lieutenant, 106th infantry, and William L. Clark, a corporal in the United States Marine Corps.

Mr. Clark was a veteran of the Seventh Regiment, and at the time of his death he was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, Colonial Order of Acorn, St. Nicholas Society, Army and Navy Club of New York and the Bay Head Yacht Club.

METHYLATED SPIRIT SCARCE

The London correspondent of the DRUG TRADE WEEKLY says that the supply of methylated spirit has been reduced to a minimum. This refers to the supply available for private purposes and although pharmacists are able to obtain small quantities they are using it only for absolutely necessary purposes. The spirit stove has been out of fashion for a long time, for the reason that methylated spirit has been too costly even where it has been available. Up to now it has been possible to obtain small supplies of methylated spirit if one has been prepared to pay the enhanced price. In future, however, methylated spirit will be practically unobtainable by the public as the Minister of Munitions has decreed that its supply must be discontinued, except for war purposes, with the exception of such small quantities as may be available for other essential uses.

Opium to the amount of 110 cases arrived in London during the week ended November 30.

Condition of Business

Pierre Jay, chairman of the Board of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, says in his report in the Federal Reserve *Bulletin* that business developments during the past month have been along the line of further curtailment of industries regarded as non-essential, with continuation and increase of intense activity in the essential lines. Activity in lines doing war work has led to the ready absorption of labor released in lines which show decreasing output and the general level of business activity can hardly be said to have changed as it has for months past been at full capacity. In many cases factories have been able to change their product to adjust themselves to the war situation.

The drug and chemical lines continue unsettled, with high prices and retarded consumption, though the volume of business expressed in money is maintained at high levels. Inability to receive and deliver goods is particularly troublesome in this line.

The local representative of the Monsanto Chemical works of St. Louis, manufacturers of fine and medicinal chemicals, states that the condition of business during the past year was good and that everything manufactured by this concern had been sold. As for the outlook for the incoming year he thought prospects were bright.

Edward P. Meeker, dealer in acids, 68 Maiden Lane, says the conditions of business during the past year were very good, the production of acids not being sufficient to meet the large demands. The outlook for 1918, he said, was very promising.

W. E. Jordan of W. E. Jordan, Inc., 11 Cliff street, dealers in coal tar specialties, said that the business conditions during 1917 were excellent. He anticipated a very good year in 1918, mostly war business.

Toyonobu Domen, manager of S. Suzuki & Co. of Tokio, Japan, said they had done a good business in chlorate and muriate of potash during the past year, importing a large quantity to this country, but the outlook for 1918 was not so bright owing to shortage of freight room and the objection of the steamship companies to carrying explosives.

Frank L. May, of Frank L. May & Co., dealers in chemicals and dyestuffs at 99 John street, said the condition of business during the past year was very satisfactory and the prospects for 1918 were still better.

KINGSLAND CHEMICAL PLANT SOLD

The Canadian Car & Foundry Co. has sold its large Kingsland, N. J., plant to the Nitro Chemical Co., of New York. The plant covers 85 acres on the edge of the Hackensack meadows, along the main line of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. This plant was partially destroyed by a spectacular fire last February, when a great part of over 2,000,000 loaded shells stored on the property by the Canadian concern was exploded.

An investigation is being made by the Lyndhurst, N. J. Township Board of Commissioners to learn whether the manufacture of explosives is to be a part of the Nitro Chemical Co.'s business. The officials of the company say only commercial chemicals will be made at the new plant. A contract for new buildings has been let to William J. Burke, of Lyndhurst. It is said the plant will employ 500 hands.

The Ketol Company, Inc., of Newark Chemicals, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000. Incorporators, C. S. Coe, of East Orange, John H. Yocum of Newark and S. M. Defarge of South Orange.

Contract for building one mile of manufacturing buildings has been awarded to Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., New York, by the Air Nitrates Corporation of South Florence, Ala.

DRUG TRADE CONFERENCE MEETS

The National Drug Trade Conference, composed of six of the leading drug associations of the United States, met last week at the Emerson Hotel in Baltimore. The following officers were chosen: President, Dr. James H. Beal of Urbana, Ill.; vice-presidents, Samuel C. Henry, Dr. W. C. Abbott, both of Chicago, and Mahlon Kline of Philadelphia; secretary-treasurer, Charles M. Woodruff of Detroit. Besides many unofficial visitors present at the meeting, accredited representatives of the following national organization attended; American Pharmaceutical Association, National Druggists' Association, National Association of Retail Druggists, American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists, American Drug Manufacturers' Association and the Proprietary Association of America.

Interest in the enforcement of the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Law and the Federal Pure Food and Drug Act led to considerable discussion. It seemed to be the opinion that most of the narcotics distributed illicitly in this country were stolen in transit and from wholesale drug houses. The enforcement of the new clause regarding statements of therapeutic effects of various proprietaries was the target for much criticism. The visiting delegates were entertained during their stay by the wholesale druggists of Baltimore. The meeting ended without the naming of a Drug Trade War Board as had been expected previous to the meeting.

Trade Notes & Personals

The N. C. Ward Co., of Los Angeles, is reported to have installed and is operating a complete plant for the manufacture of permanganate of potash.

The following announcement in regard to arsenic has been issued by the United States Food Administrator: "Upon a satisfactory showing that normal amounts of arsenic are required for the manufacture of glass food and medicine containers modification of the limitation of one-half of existing contract requirements of the glass industry will be considered."

Wholesale exemption of skilled textile and dye workers of the United States as a matter of military necessity is to be argued before district exemption boards throughout the country before the second draft is called. It is not believed that the National Draft Board will menace the lives of our soldiers, and curtail an important source of high explosives for the sake of calling a few hundred eligibles who may be found in dyestuff plants.

Chemists through local sections of the American Chemical Society, have taken up the question of recognition for chemists in military service. Part of their idea is to see that trained chemists on highly technical work for the army receive commissions on a parity with surgeons, and another part is to see that trained chemists taken under the draft are not turned into plain soldiers when they might be more valuable as chemists in Government service.

Deliveries of upward of 100,000 tons of Chilean nitrate, purchased through the War Industries Board under the food control act for sale to American farmers at cost, probably will begin in January. Secretary Houston said that until recently it had not been possible to obtain transportation facilities. Ships now have been secured for the delivery at American ports during January of 10,200 tons, and assurance has been given that tonnage to bring in the remainder soon will be available.

Colgate & Co's Line of Defense

Colgate & Co., against whom an indictment was returned at Norfolk, Va., in December, for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, have issued a statement through Charles Wesley Dunn and Mason Trowbridge, counsel for the company, giving an outline of the defense which the company will offer to the suit. The statement says in part:

The test all rests on the fact that Colgate & Co. have refused to sell their products to dealers who sell at unfair prices; not because of any agreement to observe a fixed price, for there is no such agreement in the facts on which this action rests. There is no charge in the indictment that it requires or makes any agreements. The company makes no effort to curtail the right of the dealer to resell the goods at any price he sees fit. The company does, however, "suggest" such resale prices as long experience and close touch with its customers have shown are fair and reasonable, and yield a fair and reasonable profit. In its discretion it does not sell its products to dealers who do not care to observe these prices, but who, for the sake of using the Colgate name as an advertisement for themselves, offer Colgate articles at prices which do not yield a fair profit, and thereby compel all competitors to do the same.

This policy presents a very different question from that which was before the Supreme Court in the Miles Medical Company case, which is the only case decided by that court to date in which the facts are at all similar. In that case it was held that there was a violation of the statute.

The Miles Medical Company had contracts with the wholesalers by which they bound themselves to sell at prices indicated by the company and only to such persons as the company designated. The company designated as persons to whom the wholesalers might sell under these contracts those retailers only who also signed agreements with the company. There was thus a hard and fast interlocking system of contracts.

N.W.D.A. CIRCULAR ON WAR TAXES

The National Wholesale Druggists' Association has sent to members a circular containing replies to inquiries received by Secretary Francis E. Holliday concerning the revenue tax on specific articles; rulings by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on beverages and flavoring extracts; taxes on medicinal preparations and toilet articles; and drawback allowances.

There is also a summary of the regulations concerning licenses for the sale of certain foods; for white arsenic and insecticides containing arsenic; and for the manufacture and storage of explosives.

The action of the jobbers' clubs in various cities concerning the sale of Jamaica ginger and other preparations used as substitutes for intoxicating liquors is also given in the circular. The material presented is a summary of information already made public, but is of great value to the trade because of its specific application to cases that have puzzled the jobber and retailer.

AMERICAN CHAMBER IN LONDON

An American Chamber of Commerce has been organized in London to promote closer trade relations between Great Britain and the United States. A library has been opened at 8 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S. W. 1, and the active work of disseminating information for exporters and importers has begun. Catalogues and books are solicited and information of every description relating to foreign trade.

Heavy Demand for Glycerin

A growing scarcity and higher prices of oils and fats throughout the year reflected directly upon the glycerin market. Short stocks and inability to fill orders characterized business in this field. With respect to rising prices, no exception can be made in the case of glycerin, the range covering from about 52c in January to 71c@72c in December. Glycerin, a by-product of the soap factory, has become the chief product, and soap is no longer the profit maker. The prices of crude and refined oils used in the manufacture of soap, advanced 70% during 1917; the average price of the oils in January was 70c per gallon while in December advances brought this figure up to $1.17 per gallon. With the basic materials climbing steadily glycerin and soap makers were compelled to keep pace in regulating prices.

With possibly one exception the glycerin ruled strong without a break over the whole twelve months of 1917. Peace talk in January caused a temporary weak spell in spite of the fact that one of the large powder companies placed an order for 5,000 tons of dynamite glycerin at 52c per pound at that time. The price did not sag for any length of time, however, soon recovering to 54c@55c per pound with increased activity and demand for the C. P. and dynamite grades. From February the market was strong, showing no general weakness at any time. Realization sales of stocks held by second hands kept the price slightly below the general market on a few occasions but these influences had practically no effect in holding the price down or relieving the shortage of supplies, because of the smallness of the transactions.

Prices were practically unchanged during the first three and a half months of the year. With the declaration of war and the consequent abnormally heavy demand for glycerin for use in the manufacture of explosives, the market stiffened materially, April closing at 57c@58c per pound and with sellers regulating the market. About this time the first pinching as a result of the shortage of fats and oils was felt. Export demand for fats, greases and other glycerol bases had reduced supplies here and forced up prices to unprecedented levels. In respect to glycerin practically the same conditions ruled with the exception that the United States Government was also in the market for supplies. This soon drained the market of most of the available goods and caused sharp increases in prices on all grades. May saw 62½c@63c per pound, according to grade and containers; from June to August trading was limited owing to lack of supplies and the unwillingness of all consumers with the exception of nitroglycerin manufacturers to pay the price, 64c@66c per pound. In October 69c@70c per pound was the range; in December, 71c@72c held strongly, the year closing at this figure.

Comparison between 1917 and previous years gives an idea as to the way in which glycerin has risen in price owing to the tremendous demands created by the war. During the last twelve months prices varied from 52c to 72c per pound on the C. P. and dynamite grades of glycerin. In 1916, prices ranged from 37c to 57c per pound; in 1915, from 22c to 53c was the figure. The pre-war price held fairly steadily at about 18c to 20c per pound.

The Heller & Merz Co., of Newark, chemicals, dyes, etc., has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with a capital stock of $1,500,000.

COSTS MORE TO MAKE PROPRIETARIES

During the past year most American manufacturers of proprietary products have been compelled to revise their prices upwards on various occasions in order to keep pace with the general advance in the cost of raw materials. The average price of medicinal chemicals has increased 75% since January 1, 1917. Alcohol has more than doubled in price in the same time. Crude drugs have gone up approximately 15% and essential oils 20%. Cocoa and chocolate, both much used as a vehicle, are higher. Sugar and syrups are scarce and higher. Bottles, cans, boxes, paper, etc., in fact, practically every article used in the drug trade has had a material advance. As the cost of all crude materials has gone up, the manufacturers have been compelled to raise the price in proportion. This has resulted in a general level of patent medicine prices ranging from 10% to 50% higher than those of last January.

The new war tax bill, which became effective October 4, 1917, struck the drug trade a heavy blow and has added further to the difficulties of the manufacturers and importers of proprietary medicines. A straight 2% war tax has been levied on manufacturers. Jobbers have to pay a 1% floor tax.

Under the new law there is an additional tax of $1.10 per proof gallon on spirits used for medicinal purposes. In preparations where, in the judgment of the Department of Internal Revenue, the alcoholic content is not sufficiently medicated to make it altogether unfit for beverage purposes, the full tax as on beverage alcohol, $2.10 per proof gallon, has to be paid. This rule has affected mainly Jamaica ginger, medicinal wines, malt extracts and bitters. Alcohol, 95%, is now selling at approximately $5.50 per gallon in contrast to the price of last January, $2.70 per gallon.

A feature of note during the past year was the legal victory which the drug trade won against the New York City Department of Health to prevent the enforcement of the Goldwater ordinance which required the manufacturer of a patent medicine to print the formula on the label. E. Fougera & Co., Inc., won the suit. Other complainants were the Charles N. Crittenton Company and the H. Planten & Son Company. The decision was given by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, July 13, 1917 in favor of the plaintiff.

Imported medicinal proprietary products were in good supply throughout the year in spite of adverse shipping conditions. Prices on these goods advanced about 10% to 25% over the figures of January, 1917. During the year, an importer of English and French preparations reported that of 3,500 preparations ordinarily carried in stock, they were well supplied with the exception of ten or twelve articles.

Salvarsan, which previous to last September was made by the Farbewerke-Hoechst Co. in Germany exclusively, has been manufactured successfully in this country since that time. The entire stock of this article has been taken by the Government, however, as soon as it has been manufactured and practically no supplies have been available for the American drug trade. The demand for substitutes for Salvarsan has been unusually heavy during the year owing to the inability to obtain the original. American manufacturers and importers of French, English and Canadian substitutes have reported a greatly increased business in these goods.

TO CO-OPERATE WITH FRENCH CHEMISTS

In the effort to establish an American branch of the French Societe de Chimie Industrielle a letter sent to French chemists explaining the purpose of the society, has been mailed to American chemists. It reads as follows:

"We have already in France, societies and publications dealing with pure chemistry, and others which concern themselves more especially with various industries involving chemical methods; some of them publish commercial records and others have for their object the furthering of special interests. It is not our intention to follow the footsteps of either.

"Our object is to form a group open to all.

"1. To aid the expansion of French chemical industry in all its branches.

"2. To call together all the industrial heads, professors, engineers, chemists, mechanical engineers, etc., who are interested in French chemical industry.

"3. To aid progress of chemical industry both from an economic and a scientific standpoint.

"Our means to accomplish these results are:

"1. Publication of a review, which we want to make as complete as possible.

"2. Organization of congress, conferences, lectures, expositions, etc.

"3. Establishment of an office for industrial chemistry and of a library, etc.

"We are convinced that your patriotism and a thorough understanding of your interests will readily lead you to join us. We should not await the revival of economic activity to organize for the success of our industry; we must commence immediately."

Dr. Jerome Alexander, chairman of the New York section of the Society of Chemical Industry, the corresponding British organization, has appointed the following committee to aid in forming the American branch:

Dr. Alexander, Leo H. Baekeland, Raymond F. Bacon, Wilder D. Bancroft, Charles Baskerville, Albert Blum, Henri Blum, Marston T. Bogert, M. Ceresole, Arthur M. Comey, Charles A. Doremus, John V. N. Dorr, William M. Grosvenor, Frank Hemingway, Elwood Hendrick, Charles Herty, J. B. F. Herreshoff, George F. Kunz, Parker C. McIlhiney, William H. Nichols, R. E. Orfila, Charles L. Parsons, Charles L. Reese, Allan Rogers, Samuel P. Sadtler, Maximilian Toch, Gustave W. Thompson, G. E. Valabrique, E. P. V. Verge, Henri Viteaux and Christian B. Zabriskie.

WELCOME FOR CHEMISTS IN PARIS

Commenting upon the recently organized French Society of Chemical Industry the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* says:

"The club building will contain a reading room, a writing room, a lounge room, indeed all the conveniences and comforts of a modern club. Provision is made for the holding of scientific meetings, and extensive literature will be available.

"To those of our chemists who will soon be in France and to that still larger number who will go as the American Expeditionary Forces increase, the prospect of visiting such a chemistry home will indeed be delightful. Opportunity will there be offered for meeting the distinguished chemists of France and for that fraternization among French and American chemists which so quickly and so naturally develops whenever representatives of the two countries meet."

Fluctuations in Salicylates

Nineteen seventeen was a variable year for salicylic acid and its derivatives. As has been the case with a large part of the medicinal chemical list, supplies of salicylates were more or less limited at times throughout the year. On the whole conditions were an improvement over 1916, freer offerings and lower prices characterizng the market, although stocks were nowhere available in the quantity and at the prices desired. During 1917, salicylic acid sold at an average price of about $1 per pound over the year as compared with $2.25 per pound, the price which held for the first nine months of 1916.

Considerable difficulty was experienced by manufacturers and buyers with the quality of some salicylates on this market. Many offerings were made of material of variable and uncertain chemical composition, dark color and poor appearance. This was particularly noticed in the case of sodium salicylate offered in certain quarters.

Salicylic acid opened the year at $1.20 to $1.25 per pound for the U. S. P. which is a considerable reduction over the ruling price of 1916. The figures for the rest of the important salicylates for January, 1917, were: Sodium salicylate, $1.25 to $1.35 a pound; methyl salicylate (oil of wintergreen), $1.20 to $1.25; bismuth salicylate, $3.90; strontium salicylate, $2.75 to $3.00; salol, $2.50.

Comparatively more plentiful and cheaper supplies of salicylic acid in February combined with a brighter outlook, caused manufacturers to reduce the price of the entire salicylate group. The acid was quoted at 85c to 90c per pound, synthetic wintergreen oil at 90c and the sodium salt at 95c, although attempts to purchase the latter did not always meet with success. April was featured by the lowest quoted prices of the year. Salicylic acid was quoted at 80c to 85c per pound and the oil and sodium salt at 85c. In July, a recurring shortage of the acid drove prices to higher levels, sodium salicylate selling at $1.20; acid at $1.45 to $1.50 per pound. October quotations by manufacturers were 80c@85c for the acid, although it was impossible to purchase in the open market for less than $1.25 to $1.35. Manufacturers, being short of supplies, handled only business from their regular customers at the low price; second hands dictated prices to outsiders. November was a repetition of October, makers selling to insiders at 85c per pound for salicylic acid. December business was done on a basis of 90c manufacturers' price; second hands held fair supplies at $1.35 a pound.

The year closed with stocks limited and supplies hard to obtain in any quantity for less than $1.35 to $1.40 based on the price of salicylic acid. Bismuth salicylate sold in December for $3.15 per pound, the strontium salt at $1.25 to $1.30 and salol for $1.65 per pound, all marked by material reductions under the prices ruling in January, 1917. The acid and sodium salt closed the year at prices a trifle lower than those in effect last January, but owing to the wide gap between the manufacturers' and second hand prices, the exact situation is difficult to analyze.

President Wilson has issued a proclamation declaring that licenses must be obtained for importing, storing, and manufacturing and distributing ammonia, ammoniacal liquors or ammonium sulphate. Applications for licenses must be made to the law department, license division, United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C., upon forms prepared for that purpose.

Drug & Chemical Markets

LONDON CONSERVING ALL DRUG STOCKS

Continuation of the War Means Uncertainty in Obtaining New Supplies—Fats and Oils for Food Further Controlled—Better Demand for Drugs at Auction.

(*Special Cable to Drug and Chemical Markets.*)

LONDON, Jan. 8—All markets closed firm. Fats and oils suitable for food are to be further controlled. Restrictions have been placed by France on importations of remedies which can be manufactured at home.

The last Drug Auction of 1917 passed off with a much better demand in evidence than for several years past. Recent political events in Russia and Italy have left an impression in trade circles that hostilities will be further protracted and that the ever-growing demand for tonnage from every quarter for war purposes must seriously interfere with overseas trading. There was therefore far less inclination than usual to realize stocks at the year's end as the prospect of replacing them daily becomes more remote.

The margin of tonnage allocated to commercial shipping is now being more carefully nursed by the Shipping Controller and as time goes on the list of non-essential commodities will be greatly restricted in favor of food products and raw materials for war purposes. In this connection it is to be noted that the British Admiralty, which now exclusively controls the movements of steamships, have cabled instructions to India regarding the allocation of freight for shellac and the London Shellac Trade Association has received a communication from the Ministry of Shipping affording facilities to ship shellac to this country. By this decision the Calcutta lines have been instructed to allocate space for the shipment of a monthly quantity of 200 tons until further orders to be shared in proportionately by the various firms which were regularly shipping the gum in the past.

Raw materials for margarine have been similarly provided for with the result that the finished product will be available over 1918 in quantity three-fold greater than at present. It is not anticipated, however, that there will be any increase in the present restricted allowance of either vegetable or animal fats for soap making.

Toilet soaps have been further advanced by 10 to 15% all along the line. Glycerin, chemically pure double distilled 1260, is now only obtainable in homeopathic quantities for prescription work, giving place to the output of the dynamite grade. This month marks the complete depletion of glycerin, and the extension of sugar economy in medicines. There is no appreciable change of flavor.

Importations of glycerin from the United States continue, and these on arrival are promptly placed under control.

A prominent firm of manufacturers of cream of tartar at Palermo, Italy, explains that their inability to comply with their sale contracts was solely owing to the prohibition of the export from Great Britain of the necessary supplies of carbonate of soda or soda ash, indispensable auxiliaries in the manufacture of cream of tartar. They have now, however, obtained shipments of suitable raw materials from the United States and are proceeding to catch up with their contract deliveries.

So far no announcement has been made of the Hudson Bay Co.'s annual sale of castoreum, but the usual December sale of outside brands, which generally takes place on the same date as the Canadian consignments, was held this week. Out of the total quantity of 2,000 lbs. offered only 300 lbs. found buyers, and that at unusually low prices marking a record decline in value over a period of many years. The reason is not far to seek. Russian and French buyers were conspicuously absent and owing to the extreme shortage of spirit our domestic perfumers must have refrained from purchasing.

Business at the beginning of the new year is in fair volume. There have been no price advances by the manufacturers or importers of syndicated products, but the general market for drugs and chemicals continues to advance, especially on American commodities owing to the shipping restrictions imposed by the United States Government.

The items which have advanced this week include spirits and preparations made therefrom, chloroform, lithium salts, coumarin, salicine, codeia, morphias, acetanilid, the bromides and benzoates.

There is an easier tone in citric acid, clove oil and chrysarobin.

Atropine, resorcin and saccharin are lower.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Original Packages)

Advanced

Alcohol, Wood, Second Hands, 10c
Balsam, Fir, Canadian, 15c
Cubeb Berries, XX, 5c
Bromine, U.S.P., 25c
Cloves, Penang, Amboyna, 1c
Ergot, Russian, Spanish, 2c@9c
Gilead Buds, Balm, 50c
Glycerin, Soap Lye, Loose, 1½c
Glycerin, Dynamite, 1c
Ipecac Root, Rio, 50c
Jalap Root, 3c
Musk, Druggists, $1.50
Oil of Sassafras, 10c
Sarsaparilla Root, Mexican, 8c
Sodium Benzoate, 50c
Spermaceti, 3c

Declined

Antipyrine, $2
Buchu Leaves, Short, 3c
Dragon's Blood, Mass, 4c
Gamboge, 10c
Glycerin, C.P., 1½c
Golden Seal Root, 50c
Phenolphthalein, 70c
Potassium Permanganate, 20c

Difficulty in securing crude materials and numerous drugs as well as pharmaceutical chemicals restricted trading. Transportation facilities show no improvement, unfavorable weather having practically checked deliveries of numerous commodities. Price advances have been established on numerous products. Druggists musk advanced sharply $1.50 an ounce, while antipyrine was lowered $2. Phenolphthalein met a sharp reduction of 70c.

Roots and botanicals in general eased off slightly with a notable drop in the price of golden seal root of 50c a pound. General dullness had a weakening influence on the market. Herbs and leaves were firm, but lack of demand brought slightly lower prices on some varieties. Transactions in seeds have been small and few price fluctuations of note occurred.

Acetanilid, C. P.—The demand continues fairly active and the tendency of prices is firmer. Makers repeated former quotations of 75c a pound on the spot and in some quarters stocks are held for higher prices, owing to a further curtailment of supplies.

Alcohol, Denatured—The trend of the market is firmer under a better inquiry. Distillers are quoting from 72c@74c a gallon. An active demand resulted in some sales.

Alcohol, Wood—Spot supplies are difficult to purchase as a result of further demands by the Government. Prices closed purely nominal. Leading makers continue to quote $1.35@01.37 a gallon, while second hands are naming 10c a gallon higher for 95 per cent.

Arrow Root—The strength of the market for St. Vincent root led to an advance of 1c a pound. Offerings of parcels for shipment from primary points have been withdrawn in a number of quarters. In local trade circles a sharp rise in prices is expected owing to reports of further shrinkage of supplies.

Balsam, Fir—Prices of Canadian scored a rise of 15c a pound, owing to scant stocks and decidedly smaller offerings from primary markets. Importers quoted $5.95 @$6 a gallon, but no large sales were reported.

Berries, Cubeb—A further scarcity of XX berries and reports of a stronger primary market caused another rise of 5c a pound. Importers offered spot parcels sparingly at $1.10 while some holders turned down bids of $1.15 a pound.

Bromine—Several leading interests announced an advance of 25c a pound for U. S. P. and technical spot parcels. Offerings are being made at $1 a pound minimum, while some holders are quoting $1.05 a pound.

Cassias—The demand for Saigon has broadened. Owing to small spot stocks and lack of arrivals prices closed at 45c@52c a pound. Prices of Batavia are stronger under more active inquiries and diminishing supplies, holders quoting 23c@24c a pound. An active demand for China grades is causing an upward trend. Spot lots are held at 14½c@15c a pound for selected supplies in cases.

Cloves—Trading still lacks animation due to the unsettled state of the market which remains far from normal. Prices here and at primary sources are entirely nominal and importers are quoting 43c@44c for Zanzibar; 54c@55c for Amboyna and 65c@70c a pound for Penang No. 1, on the spot, showing gains of 1c a pound. Offerings included several hundred bags at 43c for Zanzibar and at 52c a pound for spot Amboyna.

Ergot—Inquiries have broadened and with a further curtailment of stocks prices of Russian and Spanish closed at 2c and 9c higher a pound. Sellers offered spot lots of Russian at 74c@76c and Spanish at 78c@80c a pound.

Formaldehyde—The market closed steadier owing to a material decrease in supplies held by second hands. First hands continue to quote 19c@20c a pound, which led to larger sales and increased prospects for higher prices.

Glycerin, Chemically Pure—Keener selling competition caused prices to drop 1½c a pound for supplies in bulk, drums added, and in cans. Makers are quoting 67½c@69c for supplies in bulk, and 69c@69½c a pound for supplies in cans. Western refiners have offered C. P. glycerin for February shipment at 65c a pound, drums included, while Eastern interests named current prices for supplies in tin containers.

Glycerin, Crude—A firmer trend for saponification on the spot and for nearby delivery was noted, which forced up prices 2½c. to 49c. a pound for loose supplies. Soap lye closed 1½c higher at 43@43½c a pound. Offerings on the spot were moderate and were readily taken at full current prices.

Glycerin, Dynamite—The market closed firmer and prices advanced 1c a pound to 64c@64½c. Bids of 63c were turned by makers. Sales of carloads at 64c were reported, but later on some holders refused to book additional orders at 64c, naming 64½c@65c a pound, in drums. It is predicted that prices will advance sharply owing to the scarcity of stocks for delivery over the first half of this year.

Golden Seal Root—In response to larger offerings prices eased off 50c a pound. Sellers offered spot lines of whole root at $5.25@$5.50 a pound. Powdered was held at $5.75@$6 a pound.

Ipecac Root, Rio—A further shrinkage of supplies and a steadier demand caused an advance of about 50c a pound. Importers are quoting from $3.05@$3.20 a pound. Moderate offerings restricted the sales.

Mercury—The supply has grown smaller and the market firmer. The general quotation was posted at $115 a flask of 75 pounds, but some selling agents asked $135 a flask. A carload of mercury arrived here via the Lackawanna railroad. Some sales were reported at $135 a flask.

Morphine—Supplies on the spot are exceedingly small and prices closed firm but more or less nominal, particularly for prompt delivery. Sales were reported at a shade above current prices. Manufacturers are repeating former quotations on the basis of $12.80 a pound for sulphate in bulk, covering 25-ounce lots.

Musk—Scant supplies due to light importations led to a sharp advance of $1.50 an ounce for druggists' supplies. Sellers offered goods sparingly at $29@$30 an ounce on the spot.

Oil of Cloves—The market closed easier under larger offerings, but no quotable change was announced by handlers. Spot supplies in cans were held at $3.65@$3.75 and in bottles at $3.80@$4 a pound, as to brand.

Oil of Sassafras—Spot supplies of natural oil scored an advance of 10c a pound on a further curtailment of stocks and a firmer market for the crude material. The demand is far in excess of the supply. Offerings have been limited to $1.45@$1.50 a pound.

Opium—The scarcity of supplies tends to hold prices very firm. Importers are quoting spot supplies of U. S. P. in cases at $30, and granular and powdered at $32@$35 a pound.

Pepper, Singapore—The market for white spot supplies is gradually strengthening under an expanding demand from both domestic and export buyers, which led to an advance of ½c a pound. Arrivals have been fair and were quickly taken up at 28½c@29c a pound.

Phenolphthalein—In the absence of demand prices were lowered 70c a pound. Offerings were more liberal at prices ranging from $8.20@$8.70 a pound.

Potassium Permanganate—There has been no improvement in the demand for U. S. P. goods, and sellers reduced prices 20c to $4@$4.15 a pound. Technical supplies were available at $3.85 a pound on the spot. For prompt and immediate delivery, offerings were light which led to prices being fully maintained.

Quinine—Manufacturers continue to make apportionments to their regular customers only. Fair sales have been effected for forward arrivals. Makers continue to quote on the basis of 75c an ounce for 100-ounce tins and over in one delivery.

Saccharin—Owing to the continued practice of offering adulterated supplies under original label goods buyers are becoming more cautious. In closing new contracts for saccharin supplies clauses have been inserted which make deliveries subject to the possibility of obtaining toluol. The Government is taking the supply of toluol and it cannot be obtained except on Government permit. Sales of soluble were reported at $32. Prices closed at $28@$32 for soluble and $35@$39 for insoluble.

Savory Leaves—Increased firmness developed under a further diminution of stocks and better inquiries. Holders offered spot parcels at 28c@29c a pound, showing a gain of 1c a pound over recent sales.

Sarsaparilla Root—Scarcity of Mexican root resulted in another advance of 8c a pound. Holders in most quarters named 58c a pound minimum, while some sellers quoted 65c.

Sodium Benzoate—Some makers advanced quotations to $3.80 a pound, which was attributed to a larger demand and a further diminution of stocks. Offerings ruled from $3.80@$3.95 a pound for U. S. P. parcels on the spot.

Wax, Paraffin—According to reports, refiners will not quote prices for deliveries over 1918. This is attributed to the steady decrease in the production of high crude oil at the wells, together with the demand from the Government for crude oil. Prices closed firm, leading refiners quoting the grade 105 to 108 degrees melting point at 7¼c@7½c a pound, while refined wax is held at 11c@11⅝c for 125 degrees melting point on the spot.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

COAL-TAR DERIVATIVES MORE ACTIVE

Tendency Is Upward on Dyewoods, Extracts and Tanning Materials—Situation in Colors Unchanged —Lower Prices for Some Acids—Naphthalene Firm.

The spot market for coal-tar derivatives as well as for dyewoods, extracts and raw tanning materials, has shown a slight improvement during the interval and where price changes have occurred the tendency has been upward. In the list of intermediates phenol and toluol continue to be of chief interest, while in the general list of coal tar bases albumen, divi divi, gambier and logwood have attracted most consumer attention. The situation in colors is virtually unchanged from a week ago, the only noticeable price changes being the decline in spot and nearby Rhodamine B, extra concentrated. Much interest is being shown in the color market in the way of inquiries, but buying has not been heavy and a slightly easier undertone prevails.

All albumen continues in good demand from consumers throughout the country, but it is now difficult to locate any large spot quantities in this market at any price. As fast as arrivals reach local importers the cargoes are delivered on contract orders and never reach the open market. Hence prices heard for spot material are purely nominal. It seems that consumers are fairly well supplied on cochineal, at least sufficiently so to take care of their requirements for the next few weeks and the spot market on this product is slow, but owing to a steady volume of inquiries holders have not lowered prices since they are daily expecting considerable improvement in trading. With only limited quantities of any grades of cutch available in the open market, coupled with a strong consumer demand, the situation on cutch remains steady and prices are holding firm at former levels.

The demand for spot divi divi is so strong that importers are having considerable trouble in taking care of orders. The constant consumer call for the past three weeks has practically cleaned up the spot market and sellers are bullish on all forward positions. It is said that the lack of shipping facilities from primary points is the direct cause of the tight condition and high prices. All grades of gambier show an improvement this week as buying in the spot market has been heavier and it is also noted that the inquiry is greater. Supplies of this material are by no means abundant in this market and in several directions higher prices are heard.

Indigo has improved during the past day or so, and with supplies now in sufficient quantity to take care of a larger volume of business much activity is expected. Prices on both wool and the cotton are quotably unchanged from a week ago.

Not in a long time has there been so much consumer interest in logwood, both the sticks and the chips, and the only thing that is holding back a heavy volume of business is the shortage of spot materials. Prices are ruling comparatively high. Difficulty is experienced in the prompt movement of fustic sticks from primary points, and although the demand is not particularly strong, importers are maintaining former prices in view of the strong undertone. Prices heard on spot sumac are purely nominal as only very little of either the foreign or domestic grade is available in this market.

Both naphthionic and sulphanilic acid have apparently been neglected and the majority of sellers have lowered their price on spot as well as for delivery over the month. Considerable improvement is noted in the demand for aniline oil and a number of large contracts have been made for over the year at comparatively high prices.

Benzidine is steady and prices are ruling firm at approximately unchanged levels. The demand has recently picked up on this material. Little phenol is obtainable in this market and where small sales have passed fancy prices have been heard. Naphthalene is offered only moderately now on the spot and sellers are decidedly bullish as to future prices. It is said the Government has entered the market for the flake material and this has created an unsettled condition. Dinitrotoluol is now going into the manufacture of explosives and spot supplies are light. The same irregular condition is noted on para-amidophenol as new factors are entering the market and wide price ranges are heard. Benzol is offered freely with few buyers. Only small interest is being manifested in betanaphthol and it is thought that lower bids would receive serious consideration. Both the para and ortho toluidine are steady and prices unchanged. The market is entirely nominal on toluol as only a few scattering gallons have been picked up at any price during the week.

Albumen—Despite the fact that several comparatively large arrivals of imported egg and blood albumen have been reported in this market recently the tight situation that has prevailed for some time has not been relieved. The consumer demand is strong and sellers are quoting at only nominal figures on spot or nearby material at 54c to 58c a pound for the domestic blood; 64c to 65c a pound for the imported blood and $1.05 to $1.10 for the Chinese egg. The business that is being booked on forward positions is quoted at approximately the same price as spot. A number of large orders yet remain to be filled.

Cochineal—Little consumer interest has been shown during the week on any of the various grades of cochineal and in several instances sellers have lowered prices slightly, and with only a moderate inquiry the undertone of the local market is weak. Until a week or so ago there was heavy buying in this market when prices were lower and in all probability users of this material are sufficiently supplied with stocks to take care of their requirements for the next few weeks. Prices at the close were: 54c @56c a pound for the silver; 55c@59c a pound for the rosy black, and 54c@55c a pound for the gray black. Firm bids at lower prices would receive serious consideration at this time.

Cutch—The consumer call continues strong from all directions for cutch, but business is greatly restricted on account of only moderate supplies being available in this market. Besides the heavy demand for spot material there is a good inquiry concerning future positions for the next six months and this lends a firm undertone to the market with little possibility that prices will decline materially. Sellers were quoting firmly at the close at 18c@20c a pound for the Rangoon, in boxes; 9½c@10c a pound for the liquid, and 11½c@13c a pound for the tablets. It is not thought that the above prices could now be shaded materially regardless of quantity or buyer.

Divi Divi—The constant demand for divi divi has practically cleaned up the spot market and now consumers are directing their chief attention to forward positions. Sales that have passed during the week have brought $65 a ton as the inside, and some sellers have held even as high as $72 a ton. The arrivals here have been comparatively light for some time and importers say there is no immediate relief in sight. The contracts, therefore, that are being made are subject to delays and other conditions. Some material is afloat but the locations of the vessels are unknown.

Gambier—With light spot supplies on hand, coupled with a better demand all grades of gambier are firmer this week. Closing prices were 21c@21½c a pound for the common; 11c@12c a pound for the 25 per cent., tan material; cubes No. 1, 23½c@25c a pound, and cubes No. 2, 21c@21½c a pound. Consumers are showing much interest in all positions during the year and judging from

prices named sellers expect much activity, especially for the first six months. It is said that there is considerable inferior stock in the market at lower prices, but this material does not appear to appeal to users.

Indigo—Although prices are quotably unchanged on both the cotton and wool indigo, a slight improvement in trading is noticed this week. Figures named in most directions for spot and nearby wool range from 30c@32c a pound, according to quantity, while the price of the cotton holds at 50c@54c a pound. Supplies of both grades are not heavy in the local market and with a good volume of inquiries received daily the undertone of the market is firm on all positions up to June. Only nominal quotations are heard beyond that period. Stocks are not moving promptly on account of poor shipping facilities.

Logwood—All consumers of logwood, both the sticks and the chips are now in the New York market for supplies. With a slow movement of stocks from primary points, coupled with the fact that the spot market is pretty well cleaned up importers in some quarters have advanced the price on all future business. It is said that much difficulty is being experienced in getting the sticks cut and also in getting them moved to the coast. Then, too, the shortage of steamer bottoms has curtailed the arrivals in this port. On the Mexican, (Campeache) sticks the lowest price heard for spot and nearby was $40 a ton, and some are asking even more. The 51-degree extract is unchanged at 9½c@12c a pound, and the logwood chips are quoted on spot at 3c@3½c a pound.

Fustic—The same trouble that is experienced in getting logwood sticks to American ports applies to fustic sticks. While the demand for the sticks is not as heavy as previously sellers have not lowered the price materially. The inquiry is strong and the undertone of the local market is firm. Consumers are fairly well stocked for the present, but as this material is used in coloring khaki uniforms there is no reason to expect prices will weaken seriously. From $45@$50 a ton is the figure named for the fustic sticks, and 25c@26c a pound for the solid. The chips are moving in good volume at 4½c@5c a pound. Arrivals here during the week have not been heavy, but there has been no large accumulation despite the comparatively light demand.

Coal-Tar Derivatives.

Acid, Naphthionic—Prices show a material decline this week as the demand has fallen off. The spot market has been practically neglected and business that has passed has been among dealers. At the close offerings of spot were being made at $1.10@$1.15 a pound for the crude, and $1.40@$1.60 a pound for the refined. These are the lowest prices heard for some time. The inquiry is good and sellers are expecting an improvement in trading within the near future. Some makers have curtailed their output because of the lack of buying interest.

Acid, Sulphanilic—A rather quiet week has been noted in sulphanilic acid, but irrespective of the lull in trading, sellers have not lowered their price materially because of the strong undertone. At the close prices ranged from 32c@33c a pound, and it was not thought that a great deal of shading could be done from these prices. The quantity of spot available in this market is not large. Producers have not curtailed their output, and the opinion is general that much activity will soon develop.

Aniline Oil and Salts—The demand for the oil has improved and there has been considerable contract business placed during the week for delivery over the year. Prices for spot and nearby have advanced again, and some producers are not taking on new business until they are assured of a supply of acid. There have been contracts placed as low as 26c a pound, drums included, but several who have taken business at this figure say they are ready to dispose of contracts because of the acid situation. The general range of prices heard in this market for spot and over the month is 26½c@28c a pound, drums extra. The salts is in steady demand at 33c@34c a pound.

Benzol—The situation on benzol has remained unchanged with but slight buying interest. Offerings continue to be made freely, and although large users are making inquiries, they do not appear to be closing to any extent. In large quantities some spot material continues to be available at 36½c@38c a gallon, while quantities of 10 and 20 drums are selling at 38c@44c a gallon. On contracts over the year offerings are being made as low as 36c a gallon in fairly large quantities.

Betanaphthol—Only small consumer interest is manifested in betanaphthol and there is every reason to believe that firm bids at lower prices than given below would receive consideration. All grades of this material have been neglected for some time and with only scattering inquiries the undertone of the market remains weak. At the close offerings of the technical were made at 62c a pound as the inside, and up to 68c, according to quantity. The figure named for the sublimed was 85c@90c a pound, according to quantity. The U. S. P. material was unchanged at $1.25@$1.50 a pound. Stocks are sufficient to handle considerably more business.

Benzoate of Soda—Sales of several hundred pounds of spot material were reported at $4.00 a pound, although numerous bids have been in the local market at $3.75 and up for additional quantities. Producers in general seem to look with disfavor upon the high price movement and would be satisfied to do a larger business at a lower price margin, that consuming demand may not be induced to replace this product with substitutes. There is, however, considerable material in speculative hands and only a very few producers have anything to offer at present.

Beta-Naphthylamine—A slightly improved demand has been noted of late on this product. The technical is quoted at $1.65 a pound, with the sublimed at $2.65 a pound. Offerings are being made freely as supplies seem ample to take care of more business at the present time.

Dinitrotoluol—Recently large quantities of this material have gone into the manufacture of explosives and prices in the local spot market have materially advanced with not a great deal offered. The inside quotation heard at the close was 58c a pound, with the maximum quotaton 60c a pound. The present condition has caused much dealer speculation and the situation at the present time is unsettled. Few quotations are heard over the year.

Naphthalene—Only a few offerings of naphthalene have been made for future delivery, and spot material is in particularly light supply. It is stated in reliable quarters that the Government has been a heavy purchaser of naphthalene of late, as large quantities are required in making disinfectants. In general, the consumer demand has fallen off somewhat, probably because of the comparatively light supplies available. A few carlots of prime white flake were offered over January at 9¾c@10c a pound, which is an advance over spot and nearby material of a week ago. Naphthalene balls are in steady demand with supplies ample, and prices for spot and over the month range from 10½c@11c a pound.

Toluol—No material change has developed, and at this writing there appears to be practically none of this product obtainable in the open market. Those who have had toluol on hand prior to Governmental seizure are said to be getting high prices, but it is impossible to locate any offers.

Heavy Chemical Markets

ACTIVITY IN ALL HEAVY CHEMICALS

Considerable Speculation Reported in Soda Ash—Caustic Soda Neglected—Acid Manufacturers Awaiting Action of the Government—Higher Prices for Alums.

Trading in most of the important heavy chemicals in the general list has been fairly brisk during the week, and with inquiries increasing on all positions consumers appear to be feeling out values to a greater extent. Such a condition is invariably a forerunner of activity in the trade and the opinion seems general that within a week or so there will be a heavy movement of stocks. In the meanwhile, however, the local markets have been very peculiar and prices cited are hardly more than the reflection of the individual views of the firms quoting.

Soda ash continues to attract the greatest attention and there is considerable speculation. There is not a large supply available and holders remain bullish. Caustic soda on the other hand seems to be absolutely neglected by consumers, but in the main prices are about at levels of a week ago. The acid situation continues tight. Buyers and sellers seem to be awaiting the action of the Government. The single exception to the general situation of tightness may be said to be acetic acid which is feeling the effects of a lack of foreign markets since the Government placed an embargo on this material.

There has been a decided improvement in the alum situation and because of the better consumer demand higher prices are heard in a number of quarters, especially on the ammonia qualities. Buying in the acetate of lime market continues brisk and makers are still having trouble in keeping pace with the heavy and constant consumer demand from all directions. The condition has again improved on copper sulphate.

Saltpetre is now in comparatively light supply on spot and in some instances producers have advanced the price slightly in view of the increased consumer demand.

Acid, Acetic—Factors report difficulty in moving stocks promptly and despite price concessions buyers do not appear to be very much interested. Offers of the Glacial were reported at 33¾c. to 34¾c. a pound. The 80 per cent., redistilled light was available from a second hand source at 20½c. to 22c. a pound, with the 70 per cent., 13½c. to 14½c. a pound. The 28 per cent., material has dropped in sympathy to 5¾c.@6½c. a pound, with the figure named for the 56 per cent., ranging around 10¾c. and 11¾c. a pound. Supplies are not abundant.

Acid, Muriatic—It is stated in reliable quarters that Government buying in a large way has practically stripped the local market of spot supplies of muriatic acid, and recent efforts to locate materials have resulted in many surprises in the way of quotations. Nominal prices for the 18 degree range from 4c. to 4½c. a pound, which is a decided advance from last week, with 5c. to 5½c. a pound named for the 20 degree, and 6c. to 6½c. a pound for the 22 degree.

Acid, Nitric—Closing prices for spot and nearby stocks for nitric acid were: 7¼c. to 7½c. a pound for the 36 degree; 7¼c. to 7¾c. a pound for the 38 degree; 8½c. to 8¾c. a pound for the 40 degree, and 9½c. to 9¾c. a pound for the 42 degree. The demand as well as the inquiry from all parts of the country continues heavy.

Acid, Sulphuric—There seems to be no improvement in the tight condition that has prevailed on sulphuric acid for the past month and there is practically none obtainable in the open market. Nominal prices are 2c. to 3c. a pound for the 66 degree; 1½c. to 2½c. a pound for the 60 degree, and 1¾c. to 2½c. a pound for the 50 degree material.

Alums—Prices have advanced on practically all grades of alums during the week. The production was not greatly reduced during the recent lull and it is stated that there will be ample supplies to handle the additional business that is being placed. Prices at the close were: Ammonium lump 4¼c. to 4¾c. a pound; potassium lump 7½c. to 8¼c. a pound; potassium Chrome 22½c. to 24c. a pound according to quantity, and ammonium chrome 18c. to 20c. a pound.

Aluminum Sulphate—The market has tightened on this material and in the face of a stronger demand. prices have advanced. The commercial, or low grade, was quoted on spot and nearby at 2c. to 3c. a pound, and the price of the iron free, or high grade ranged from 3½c. to 4c. a pound.

Bleaching Powder—The demand for bleaching powder continues to improve and sellers have again advanced prices for both spot and nearby material. The inside price heard in the local market at the close was 2½c. a pound, with the outside figure at 2¾c. a pound for the 27-pound tare on spot and over the month.

Calcium Acetate—The consumer demand from all parts of the country is heavy and the volume of business passing is limited to the quantity of spot material available. For spot and over the month the price is $6.00@$6.05 per hundred pounds.

Copper Sulphate—Quite a pressing demand is reported in this market now for copper sulphate and sellers have advanced the price from 9¼c. a pound to 9¼c.@9¾c. a pound for the 98-99 per cent., large blue vitriol.

Lead Acetate—A firm market is reported on every hand on all grades of acetate of lead and there has been a good volume of business. Closing figures were; 12¾c.@13¼c. a pound for the brown sugar; 17¼c.@18½c. a pound for the white crystals; 15½c.@16½c. a pound for the broken cakes and 16½c.@17½c. a pound for the granulated, according to quantity. A shortage of spot stocks is reported in some quarters.

Magnesite—Sellers were quoting firmly at the close at $50@$55 a ton for spot and nearby magnesite, f. o. b. New York, and $40@$45 a ton, f. o. b. mines California. The demand continues heavy and with the production limited factors are expecting a steady market for some time.

Potash, Caustic—No material changes have occurred in the local market during the week on caustic potash. The consumer demand is steady and the inquiry for all positions over the year is strong. In quantity it is not thought that much shading is possible since spot supplies are not large. The 70-75 per cent., material was quoted at 64c.@65c. a pound; the 88-92 per cent., at 84c.@85c. a pound, and the 80-85 per cent., at 82½c.@85c. a pound.

Potassium Bichromate—Perhaps no heavy chemical in the general list has shown the improvement that is noted this week on bichromate of potash. During the past few days there has been heavy buying and prices have advanced. At the close sellers were quoting firmly at 46c. a pound as the inside and 47c. a pound as the maximum. It is said that stocks are ample to take care of the business being placed.

Potassium Prussiate—Trading in both the red and yellow prussiate of potash is restricted to the amount of spot stocks available and the supply is said to be extremely scant at the present time. Prices are now practically nominal on spot material and figures heard are $2.25@$2.60 a pound for the red, and $1.25@$1.30 a pound for the yellow. Little future business is being handled.

Saltpetre—Within the week the demand for both grades of saltpetre has improved and several of the largest manufacturers have advanced their price. The supply is not large and with a good inquiry for all positions until June there is every reason to believe that the market will remain in a firm condition for some time. Prices are 28½c.@30c. a pound for the granulated and 31c.@31½c. a pound for the refined.

Soda Ash—A good demand has been noted during the week for soda ash and in the majority of instances prices are higher than they were a week ago. There is not a great deal availabue in the spot market and chief interest is now directed toward forward positions. For stocks in bags prices ranged from $3.05 to $3.10 per hundred, with about the same figure named for stocks in barrels. From one or two directions a flat price of $'.00 f. o. b. works was heard. The present condition of the market is tight and some factors are looking for further price advances. Few are quoting over the year.

Soda, Caustic—Caustic soda has attracted little buying interest in the New York market during the week and the majority of holders have lowered their price. From one direction 6¼c. a pound was heard for spot, but this is hardly the market as the majority of sellers are quoting around 6½c. a pound for January-February-March and around 6¾c. a pound for over the year. There is not a great deal of spot material available here, but it appears that a number of larger holders are anxious to dispose of stocks at the present time.

Sodium, Nitrate—A steadier condition is reported on nitrate of soda and in some quarters slightly higher prices are heard. For the past month this product has not been of a great deal of interest to consumers, but now there is considerably more interest in the spot as well as the future market and sellers are looking for much activity in the near future. The crude was quoted at $4.60@$4.65 per hundred, and for the refned 6¾c.@6⅞c. a pound is the figure heard.

N. W. D. A. CONVENTION COMMITTEE

Dr. William Jay Schieffelin will be chairman of the Committee on Arrangements and Entertainment for the 1918 convention of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, to be held at the Hotel Astor, New York, on Oct. 7, 1918. Besides Dr Schieffelin, the committee will consist of: Max Bakst, Bakst Bros.; Franklin Black, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc.; Paul H. Brickelmaier, Henry Klein & Co.; Henry P. Bristol, Bristol, Myers Company; H. V. Brumley, Whitall Tatum Company; B. T. Bush, Antoine Chiris Company; Charles Camp, The Centaur Company; August Eimer, Eimer & Amend, Inc.; Wm. A. Hammann, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company; Francis E. Holliday, National Wholesale Druggists' Association; J. L. Hopkins, J. L. Hopkins & Company, Charles Huisking, Chas. L. Huisking Company; W. R. Kirkland, Fairchild Bros. & Foster, Inc.. Chas. S. Littell, C. S. Littell & Co.; C. A. Loring, Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company; T. R. L. Loud, New York Quinine & Chemical Works; George Merck, Merck & Co.; Herman Metz, H. A. Metz Company; Saunders Norvell, McKesson & Robbins, Inc.; Romaine Pierson; Joseph Plaut, Lehn & Fink, Inc.; W. E. Rowley, National Aniline & Chemical Company Inc.; Harry J. Schnell; H. B. Scott, The Denver Chemical Manufacturing Company; D. H. Smith, Wilford Hall Laboratories; Montague Sterling, E. Fougera & Co.; Clarence Stone, Lambert Pharmacal Company; E. E. A. Stone, National Wholesale Druggists' Association; A. A. Wasserscheidt, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works; F. E. Watermeyer, Fritzsche Bros.; J. Weil, Pratt, Loeffler & Weil.

Drug & Chemical Notes

Soda ash valued at $150,790 cleared from this port during November for various foreign countries.

Quinine to the amount of 265,200 ounces arrived in London during the week ended November 30.

The capital stock of Peters, White & Company, Inc., of Manhattan, chemicals, has been reduced from $500,000 to $250,000.

A portion of the works of the American Ferment Co., Sycamore and Oak streets, Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturer of medicines, was recently destroyed by fire.

The Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., is having plans prepared for the erection of a new four-story addition to its chemical laboratory, 43 x 112 ft., to cost about $120,000. Dr. Palmer C. Rickette is president.

The Associated Pharmacists, 93 Nassau street, New York, are having plans prepared for the erection of a new two-story reinforced-concrete manufacturing plant, about 200 x 375 ft., on Warburton avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., to cost about $400,000. George S. Cowles, 4 Main street, Yonkers, is architect.

RULINGS ON COAL-TAR COLORS

In a protest filed with Board of United States General Appraisers by the G. Siegle Co., it was claimed that merchandise classified as coal-tar colors, with duty at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 20, act of 1913, should have been assessed at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 63 as color lakes or at 20 per cent. as pigments under the same paragraph. Two kinds of colors were involved, described as Tonerred LL (claimed to be a pigment) and Brilliantlack LL 2 concentrated (claimed to be a color lake).

The first named color was reported by the chemist to be an azo coal-tar coloring matter, insoluble in water and soluble in alcohol and benzol. The other color consisted of coal-tar coloring matter combined with mineral matter and small amounts of alumia and barium sulphate and chloride.

Judge Brown decides the issue against the importers. He says:

Admitting that the articles in question here are color lakes or pigments, the claim under paragraph 63 is untenable following the principle expressed in the case of Farbwerke-Hoechst Co. v. United States, wherein the court held that the provision for coal-tar colors or dyes in paragraph 20, act of 1913, controlled over the provision in paragraph 63 for lakes and pigments. Judgment is therefore rendered in favor of the Government overruling the protests.

MAY BE SHORTAGE IN CAMPHOR

Under date of December 5, Hansen & Maxwell, of Kobe, Japan, say:

"We have to-day sold London, Japanese refined camphor, slabs, at 41 pence per pound c. i. f., the asking price to-day for further lots being 44 pence. Freight is about the same as to New York.

"Nothing earlier than February-March is obtainable, and there is a big shortage expected in the Monopoly Bureau's allotment to refiners. We believe the Monopoly Bureau has stocks of crude material, but owing to shortage and dearness of labor they are not refining for the manufacturers at present."

Prices Changes in the New York Market in the Last Six Months of 1917

Original Package Prices are Given Covering Quotations On or About the First of Each Month and Representing the Inside Prices of Manufacturers and First Hand Dealers When These Were Available. In Other Instances Open Market Quotations Were Used.

ARTICLES	Quantity	July	August	September	October	November	December
Acetanilid, C. P.	lb.	.50	.49	.50	.60	.65	.70
Acetphenetidin	lb.	$22.00	$20.00	$16.00	$10.50	$8.60	$7.50
Acetone	lb.	.32½	.33	.35	.35	.35	.35
Agar Agar	lb.	.61	.61	.62	.62	.56	.56
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	3.60	4.10	4.30	4.30	....	....
Alcohol, Wood	gal.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.35
Ammonium Bromide	lb.	.80	.65	.65	.65	.65	.75
Antimony Needles	lb.	.17	.17	.16	.16	.16	.15
Antipyrine	lb.	21.00	21.50	22.00	....	....	....
Argols	lb.	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16
Arsenic, White	lb.	.19	.17	.16	.15½	.15½	.16
Benzol, Pure	gal.	.55	.55	.52	.53	.47½	.47
Betanaphthol	lb.	.75	.75	.65	.63	.65	.65
Bismuth Citrate	lb.	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
Bismuth Salicylate	lb.	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15
Bismuth Subcarbonate	lb.	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25
Bismuth Subgallate	lb.	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25
Bismuth Subnitrate	lb.	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85
Borax crystals	lb.	.07¼	.07½	.07½	.07½	.08½	.08¾
Bromine, U. S. P.	lb.	.64	.76	.76	.76	.76	.76
Caffeine Alk.	lb.	12.50	11.50	11.00	10.50	11.00	12.00
Caffeine Cit.	lb.	8.00	9.75	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.75
Camphor, refined, American	lb.	.89½	.84½	.84½	.74½	.74½	.76½
Camphor, refined, Japanese	lb.	.86	.76	.75	.75	.74	.74
Camphor Monobromated	lb.	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Cantharides, Russian	lb.	4.15	3.90	3.95	4.45	4.45	4.35
Chloral Hydrate	lb.	1.40	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.15	.30	.30	.30	.13	.14
Chloroform	lb.	.59	.83	.83	.63	.63	.70
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.27	.27	.27	.26½	.25½	.22
Cocaine Hydrochloride	oz.	7.25	7.25	7.25	9.10	9.10	8.75
Codeine. Sulphate	oz.	11.25	11.25	10.05	10.05	8.85	9.05
Colocynth, Trieste	lb.	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.29
Coumarin	lb.	18.00	19.00	18.50	18.50	20.00	24.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst	lb.	.49	.49	.50	.51½	.53	.54½
Cresol, U. S. P.	lb.	.19	.32	.32	.37	.37	.20
Cresote, Beechwood	lb.	1.85	1.90	1.90	....	....	1.95
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste	lb.	.29	.32	.34	.34	.36	.36
Cuttlefish Bone, French	lb.	.29	.34	.34	.36	.37	.37
Cuttlefish Bone, Jewelers', large	lb.	1.10	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.29	1.32
Epsom Salt in bbls.	100 lbs.	3.70	4.00	4.00	3.90	3.50	3.25
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.74	.75	.74	.70	.72	.72
Ether, U. S. P., 1890	lb.	.27	.35	.35	.35	.31	.35
Formaldehyde, 40 p.c.	lb.	.17¾	.16½	.16	.16	.17	.18
Glycerin, in cans	lb.	.61½	.65½	.65½	.69	.71½	.71½
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Guarana	lb.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Hydrogen Peroxide	gross	6.50	8.00	6.75	6.75	7.50	7.50
Hydroquinone	lb.	2.00	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.00
Iodoform, powdered	lb.	4.25	5.60	5.60	5.60	....	5.00
Lanolin, Hydrous	lb.	.51	.51	.51	.35	.35	.31
Lanolin, Anhydrous	lb.	.61	.61	.61	.45	.45	.41
Licorice mass	lb.	.24	.24	.24	.24	.25	.25
Lycopodium	lb.	1.50	1.60	2.00	2.35	2.10	2.10
Manna, large flake	lb.	.94	.94	.94	.95	.95	.95
Manna, small flake	lb.	.72	.72	.72	.72	.69	.69
Manna, sorts	lb.	.34	.34	.34	.34	....	....
Menthol	lb.	3.10	2.90	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.18
Mercury, flasks	75 lbs.	80.00	115.00	115.00	105.00	100.00	115.00
Mercury Bisulphate	lb.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Mercury Oxide, red	lb.	3.80	3.80	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.20
Mercury, Blue mass	lb.	.78	.78	.83	.83	.83	.83
Blue Ointment 33-1/3 p.c.	lb.	.81	.81	.86	.86	.86	.86
Calomel	lb.	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91
Corrosive Sublimate	lb.	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76
White Precipitate	lb.	2.10	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20
Mirbane Oil	lb.	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19
Morphine, sulphate	oz.	9.80	9.80	10.80	11.80	13.80	12.80
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.11	.10	.10	.10	.10½	.10
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.13½	.11½	.12	.12	.12	.12
Opium, Persian gum	lb.	27.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	32.00
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.44	.44	.40	.40	.40	.40
Phenolphthalein	lb.	17.00	15.50	15.50	12.00	9.50	9.00
Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.00	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.45
Potassium Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	1.65	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15
Potassium Iodide, bulk	lb.	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	3.75
Potassium Permanganate	lb.	4.00	4.10	5.40	4.00	3.75	4.20
Quinine, 100-oz. tins	oz.	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75
Second Hands	oz.	.75	.73	.82	.80	.82	.82
Resorcin crystals	lb.	13.00	13.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	10.00
Rochelle Salts	lb.	.42	.57	.57	.57	.57	.57
Saccharin	lb.	35.00	38.00	40.00	39.00	40.00	35.00
Salol, U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	1.50	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.65
Salicin	lb.	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
Santonin, cryst. bulk	lb.	36.00	36.00	46.50	46.50	36.75	36.25
Seidlitz, mixture	lb.	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30
Sodium Benzoate, gran.	lb.	5.00	3.75	4.25	1.55	2.00	2.75
Sodium Bromide	lb.	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.55

DRUG AND CHEMICAL PRICES FOR SIX MONTHS

ARTICLES	Quantity	July	August	September	October	November	December
Sodium Salicylate	lb.	.85	1.20	1.20	1.25	....	.95
Strontium Bromide	lb.	.70	.65	.86	.86	.86	.75
Strychnine, Alk.	oz.	1.35	2.35	2 35	2.35	2.35	2.35
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.32	.40	.42	.42	.42	.44
Tartar Emetic, in casks	lb.	.57	.57	.58	.58	.62	.66
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.56	.56	.56	.56	.56	.56
Thymol	lb.	17.00	17.00	....	16 00	17.25	17.50
Toluol, pure	gal.	1.80	1.85	1.80	1.80	2.00	....
Vanillin	oz.	.64	.67	.67	.67	.70	.70
Witch Hazel ext.	gal.	.56	.80	.80	.80	1.10	1.10
ACIDS—							
Acetic 56 p.c.	lb.	.12	.11¾	.10¾	.12½	.11½	.11½
Benzoic ex. toluol	lb.	6.25	6.00	3.60	1.85	2.00	3 00
Carbolic, cryst, drums	lb.	.41	.40	.40	.43	.52	.53
Citric	lb.	.72	.72	.72	.72	.72	.75
Oxalic, cryst.	lb.	.47	.47	.46	.45	.44	.46
Picric, kegs	lb.	.80	.80	.80	.75	.75	.85
Pyrogallic	lb.	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15
Salicylic	lb.	1.45	1.45	1.45	.80	.80	.90
Tartaric, cryst.	lb.	.76	.76	.76	.78	.78	.78
ESSENTIAL OILS—							
Almonds, bitter	lb.	14.00	15.50	15.00	15 00	15.00	15.00
Bergamot	lb.	6.25	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.58	.58	.57	.57	.55	.53
Cloves, cans	lb.	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.65	3.70	3.70
Copaiba	lb.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Fennel, Sweet	lb.	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	3.75	3.75
Geranium, Turkish	lb.	3.50	3.65	3.75	3.75	4.00	4.00
Juniper Berries, Rect.	lb.	15.75	15.75	15.60	15.60	15.00	15.00
Juniper Berries, twice Rect.	lb.	17 00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Lemon	lb.	1.15	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.00
Lemon Grass	lb.	1.30	1.35	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.35
Mustard, Natural	lb.	....	26.00	25.25	25.25	26.00	26 00
Mustard, Artificial	lb.	23.00	23 00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00
Orange, Bitter	lb.	2.25	2.25	2.50	2.50	2.40	2.10
Peppermint, Tins	lb.	2.75	2.90	3.55	4.00	4.00	3 50
Pine Needles	lb.	2.15	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2 20
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	12.20	12 20	11.30	11.30	11.50	13.00
Thyme, Red, French	lb.	1.40	1 40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
Wintergreen, Sweet Birch	lb.	2.45	2.45	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30
Wintergreen, Leaves	lb.	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.25	4.25
Wintergreen, Synthetic	lb.	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.90
CRUDE DRUGS—							
Balsam, Peru	lb.	3.95	4.10	4.25	4.35	4.35	4.35
Balsam, Tolu	lb.	.37	.39	.40	.40	.46	.52½
BARKS—							
Buckthorn	lb.	.21	.21	.22	.24	.24	.24
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.13
Cinchona	lb.	.37	.40	.42	.42	.42	.59
Condurango	lb.	.12	.12	.12	.13½	.13½	.13½
Dogwood	lb.	.06	.05½	.05½	.05½	.05½	.05½
Elm, Ordinary	lb.	.11	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
Lemon Peel	lb.	.07	.07	.07	.08	.08	.08
Orange Peel, Sweet Malaga	lb.	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13½	.13½
Orange Peel, Trieste	lb.	.13	.13	.13	.13	.12½	.12½
Prickly Ash	lb.	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11
Quebracho	lb.	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	...	....
Sassafras, Ordinary	lb.	.08	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07
Soap Bark, Whole	lb.	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08½	.08½
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.36	.34	.34	.34	.44	.44
Wahoo, of Tree	lb.	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14
White Pine	lb.	.05½	.05½	.06	.06½	.05½	.06
BEANS—							
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.89	.87	.87	.87	.87	.87
Vanilla, Bourbon	lb.	2.20	1 95	2.20	2.20	2.45	2.05
Vanilla, Mexican, Whole	lb.	4.70	4.90	4 95	4.95	4.95	4.75
BERRIES—							
Cubeb, Ordinary	lb.	.70	.79	.94	.94	.94	.94
Juniper	lb.	.06¾	.07	.07	.07	.07	.06½
FLOWERS—							
Arnica	lb.	2.30	2.35	2.45	2 65	2.75	1.95
Calendula	lb.	3.60	3.90	3 90	3.50	....	....
Chamomile, Hungarian	lb.	.50	.50	.45	.45	.45	.45
Chamomile, Roman	lb.	1.45	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.20	1.20
Insect Flowers and Stems	lb.	.34	.38	.38	.38	.29	.29
Lavender, Ordinary	lb.	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18
Patchouli	lb.	.52	.52	.52	.52	.70	.70
Saffron, American	lb.	.44	.44	.42	.49	.50	.45
Saffron, Valencia	lb.	11.70	11.90	11.60	11.60	11.45	11.45
LEAVES AND HERBS—							
Bay, True	lb.	1.00	1.00	1 00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Belladonna	lb.	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.65	1.40
Buchu, Short	lb.	1.28	1.25	1.22	1.20	1.20	1 20
Buchu, Long	lb.	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Cannabis, True, imported	lb.	2 50	2.50	2 50	2.90	2.90	2.90
Cannabis, American	lb.	.65	.65	.65	.70	.70	.70
Catnip	lb.	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04
Digitalis	lb.	.48	.53	.59	.49	.49	.49
Henbane, German	lb.	4 65	4.65	4 65	4.65	4.65	4.65
Henbane, Russian	lb.	4.90	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.95
Horehound	lb.	.20	.18	.18	.22	.22	.22
Lobelia	lb.	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08½
Marjoram, German	lb.	.55	.55	.55	.55	....	....
Marjoram, French	lb.	.32	.30	.30	.32	....	....
Pennyroyal	lb.	.05¼	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06
Peppermint, American	lb.	.15	.12	.12	.12	.12	.16
Rosemary	lb.	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22
Sage, Greek	lb.	.12	.13½	.17½	.18	.30	.29
Sage, Spanish	lb.	.12	.12	.12	.12	.18½	.19
Savory	lb.	.19	.20	.25	.25	....	....
Senna, Alexandria, Whole	lb.	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75
Senna, Tinnevelly	lb.	.14	.14	.15	.15	.15	.15
Spearmint	lb.	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
Stramonium	lb.	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23

DRUG AND CHEMICAL PRICES FOR SIX MONTHS

ARTICLES	Quantity	July	August	September	October	November	December
Thyme	lb.	.06¾	.08½	.08½	.08	.08	.08
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
ROOTS—							
Aconite	lb.	.66	.65	.65	.65	.45	.45
Angelica	lb.	.30	.28	.28	.28	.28	.45
Belladonna	lb.	3.40	2.50	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55
Burdock, American	lb.	.21	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18
Calamus, Bleached	lb.	2.00	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70
Colchicum	lb.	2.45	2.45	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70
Dandelion, German	lb.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Doggrass	lb.	1.45	1.45	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Elecampane	lb.	.08½	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09
Gentian	lb.	.16	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.17	.17	.17	.18	.18	.18
Golden Seal	lb.	6.20	5 30	5.20	5.30	5.75	5.75
Ipecac, Rio	lb.	2.75	2.50	2.50	2 50	2.50	2.50
Ipecac. Cartagena	lb.	2.30	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.70
Jalap, Whole	lb.	.12	.17	.15	.27	.40	.45
Licorice, Russian	lb.	.85	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80
Licorice, Spanish	lb.	.17½	.17½	.17½	.17½	.17½	.17½
Orris, Florentine, Bold	lb.	.14	.14	.14	.15	.16	.18
Rhubarb, Shensi	lb.	.74	.74	.74	.74	.74	.74
Sarsaparilla, Mexican	lb.	.28	.24	.31	.45	.50	.50
Senega	lb.	.58	.59	.68	.80	.78	.78
Squill	lb.	.13½	.12½	.12½	.15	.15	.15
Stillingia	lb.	.08½	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.90	.80	.85	.85	1.10	1.10
Valerian, English	lb.	.71	.71	.71	.71	.71	.71
Valerian, Japanese	lb.	.53	.53	.85	.85	.85	.85
Yellow Dock	lb.	.13½	.13½	.13½	.13½	.13½	.13½
SEEDS—							
Anise, Levant	lb.	.32	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35
Anise, Star	lb.	.35	.35	.34	.34	.32	.32
Canary, Dutch	lb.	.06	.07½	.07½	....	....	....
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.07	.06¾	.06½	.06¼	.06¼	.07¼
Cardamoms, Bleached	lb.	.80	.80	.75	.80	.80	.80
Celery	lb.	.25	.24½	.25	.27	.28	.27½
Cumin, Malta	lb.	.17½	.17½	.18	.18	.17¾	.17¾
Colchicum	lb.	2.45	2.45	2.90	3.20	3.20	3.45
Coriander	lb.	.21½	.18	.16	.15½	.15	.15½
Fennel, French	lb.	.17	.15½	.15	.14	.13	.13½
Hemp, Russian	lb.	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	....
Mustard, Dutch	lb.	.13½	.13½	.14	.14¾	.15½	.16½
Mustard, Sicily	lb.	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.70	.73	.74	.75	.75	.75
Quince	lb.	.79	.79	.79	.79	.80	.80
Rape, English	lb.	.09½	.09½	.09½	.09½	.11	.11
Rape. Japanese	lb.	.09	.09½	.10	.10	.10	.09½
Stramonium	lb.	.15½	.15½	.15½	.15½	.15½	.15½
Worm, Levant	lb.	.40	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60
GUMS—							
Aloes, Curacoa	lb.	.08¾	.09	.15	.09	.09	.09
Arabic, Firsts	lb.	.45	.45	.50	.55	.55	.55
Arabic, Seconds	lb.	.40	.36	.43	.48	....	....
Asafetida, Whole	lb.	1.55	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.50
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.35	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.35	1.35
Chicle	lb.	.69	.69	.72	.74	....	.80
Guaiac	lb.	.31	.31	.31	.31	.38	.38
Myrrh, Select	lb.	.34	.34	.34	.38	.50	.49
Olibanum, Siftings	lb.	.11½	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12
Sandarac	lb.	.40	.42	.42	.47	.47	.48
Senegal, Picked	lb.	.21	.22	.34	.34	....	.36
Tragacanth, Aleppy, Firsts	lb.	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.30	2.30
Tragacanth, Aleppy, Seconds	lb.	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94
WAXES—							
Bayberry	lb.	.31½	.28	.28	.28	.27	.27
Bees, White	lb.	.67	.65	.65	.60	.55	.55
Bees, Yellow, Crude	lb.	.53	.43	.43	.40	.38	.38
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.51	.51	.51	.55	.60	.62
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.16	.12	.13	.13	.13	.17
Paraffin, Refined, Domestic	lb.	.11½	.09½	.09¾	.09¾	.11¾	.10½
HEAVY CHEMICALS—							
Acid, Muriatic, 22 deg.	lb.	.01¾	.02	.02	.01¾	.02¼	.02¼
Acid, Nitric, 42 deg.	lb.	.07½	.07½	.08½	.07¾	.09½	.09
Acid, Sulphuric, 66 deg.	ton.	29.00	33.00	35.00	34.00	34.00	34.00
Alum, Ammonia, Lump	lb.	.04¾	.04¾	.04¾	.04¾	.04	.04¼
Alum, Potassium, Lump	lb.	.07¾	.07¾	.09	.09	0.8½	.08½
Barium Chloride	ton	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	.95.00	95.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.02	.01⅞	.02¾	.02¼	.01½	.02
Calcium Acetate, Crude,	per cwt.	5.25	5.25	6.00	6.00	6.00	6 00
Carbon Tetrachloride	lb.	.15½	.15½	.15½	.15½	.15½	.15½
Copper Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09¾	.09¼	.09½	.09⅜	.09¾	.09½
Fusel Oil, Refined	gal.	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
Lead Acetate, White cryst.	lb.	.14	.15½	.15¾	.12½	.15¾	.17
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.36	.36¾	.39½	.44¾	.44¾	.44¾
Potassium Carbonate, calc. 80 p.c.	lb.	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70
Potassium Chlorate	lb.	.56	.54	.55	.55	.55	.55
Potassium Muriate	ton	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00
Potassium Prussiate, Red	lb.	2 60	2.60	2.80	2.80	2.60	2.60
Potassium Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.96	1.08	1.20	1.23	1.30	1.25
Saltpetre, Refined	lb.	.31	.37	.35	.32	.32	.30
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.70	2.85	4.10	3.50	3.15	2.75
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., dense	100 lbs.	3.90	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.75	3.90
Soda Caustic, 76 p.c., second hands	100 lbs.	6.75	7.05	9.25	8.25	8.25	8.25
Sodium Bichromate	lb.	.15½	.15½	.19½	.24½	.19	.16¾
Sodium Chlorate	lb.	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
Sodium Cyanide	lb.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sodium Prussiate	lb.	.30	.30	.30	.30	.34	.34
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18
DYESTUFFS, NATURAL—							
Cochineal	lb.	.56	.55	.55	.57	.53	.54
Cutch, Boxes	lb.	.12½	.12	.12	.12	.12	.16
Divi-Divi	ton	65.00	63.00	68.50	63.00	65.00	60.00
Gambier, Common	lb.	.16	.16½	.15⅛	.16	.15¾	.20

DRUG AND CHEMICAL PRICES FOR SIX MONTHS

ARTICLES	Quantity	July	August	September	October	November	December
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.25
Myrobalans	ton	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
Nutgalls, Blue, Aleppo	lb.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c.	ton	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	87.00	87.00
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.09½	.09½	.09½	.09½	.08¾	.08¾
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
DYESTUFFS, COAL TAR—							
Aniline Oil	lb.	.30	.28	.28	.26½	.27	.26½
Aniline Salts	lb.	.34	.33	.32	.33	.33	.30
Aniline Oil for Red	lb.	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Benzaldehyde	lb.	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.58	.60	.60	.60	.58	.59
Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	.44	.44	.44	.44	.44
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.68	.62	.58	.58	.56	.56
Diphenylamine	lb.	.90	.90	.90	.90	1.00	1.00
Metaphenylenediamine	lb.	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Naphthylamine	lb.	1.15	.85	.80	.80	.70	.70
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.00	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55
OILS (Animal & Fish)—							
Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.90	.87	.87	.90	.93	.96
Domestic, prime	gal.	.86	.85	.85	.88	.91	.94
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	77.00	77.00
Cod Liver, Norwegian	bbl.	120.00	120.00	115.00	115.00	120.00	120.00
Degras, American	lb.	.09¾	.09½	.09¾	.10	.11½	.14¼
English	lb.	.09¾	.10	.09¾	.10	.11½	.14¼
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.65	1.75	1.70	1.90	2.20	2.50
30 deg. cold test	gal.	1.60	1.70	1.65	1.80	2.00	2.40
Sod Oil	lb.	.10	.10	.10	.11	.11	.11
Sperm, Bleached, winter, 38 deg. cold test	gal.	1.30	1.41	1.52	1.57	1.67	1.90
45 deg. cold test	gal.	1.28	1.39	1.47	1.55	1.65	1.86
Stearic Acid, single pressed	lb.	.23	.22½	.24½	.22	.22	.22
Double pressed	lb.	.24	.23¾	.25½	.23½	.23½	.23
OILS (Vegetable)—							
Castor, No. 1	lb.	.24	.23	.26	.25½	.26½	.26
Cocoanut, Cochin, dom.	lb.	.19	.16	.17	.17½	.17¾	.18½
Cottonseed, yellow	gal.	16.50	13.75	14.50	16.50	19.00	18.60
Linseed, Raw, car lots	gal.	1.15	1.12	1.24	1.18	1.12	1.20
Olive, U.S.P.	gal.	1.65	1.67½	1.90	2.25	2.35	2.50
Palm, Commercial	lb.	.16	.15	.17½	.20½	.21	.25
Pine Oil, White	gal.	.61	.60	.60	....	....	....
Soya bean, Manchurian	lb.	.16	.14½	.14½	.15	.16¼	.17½

WORK OF THE CHEMICAL ENGINEER

Dr. G. W. Thompson, president of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, said in a recent address that the use of platinum, glass and porcelain for large scale operations has been prohibited by the high cost of the materials or their fragility. It has been found, however, that by the selection of certain alloys of iron, chemical apparatus can be manufactured in which certain chemicals have been made to react upon each other without reacting upon the apparatus. Such reactions could be conducted in porcelain or stoneware were it not for the difficulty of making large porcelain or stoneware vessels that would not be destroyed by the heat of reaction or necessary to reaction involved in the process.

The discovery that silica could be made into chemical ware and that such ware had a very low co-efficient of expansion, has made possible the use of such ware for many operations requiring the application of heat to liquids. With the demand made upon it, the manufacture of chemical stoneware of intricate shape and design has progressed to a remarkable degree, so that within the limits of its use there is practically nothing that can be asked for in this class of apparatus.

The designing of apparatus in which to conduct chemical reactions with the result that desirable chemical compounds are produced, is also peculiarly the work of a chemical engineer. The reactions themselves have become known as the result of laboratory work, but to design apparatus so that these reactions will go on with the greatest practical rapidity and to the highest degree of efficiency requires a man peculiarly trained in some way to apply on a large scale the law of mass action and the other laws of physical chemistry. The removal of an undesirable component rapidly and efficiently thereby taking away the slowing up effect due to its partial pressure, is often a difficult problem; but with the modern methods the problem becomes easier.

NEW BRITISH CHEMICAL COMPANIES

Since the outbreak of war on August 4, 1914, there has been a great development in chemical industry in the United Kingdom, and numerous companies have been formed to manufacture pharmaceutical and industrial chemicals, coal-tar dyes and allied products, to take the place of enemy products. The following list of the principal companies organized in 1917 is given to show the importance of the movement which has taken place even under the adverse conditions created by the war. The list deals with those registered up to June, 1917. Some of these involve the conversion of old-established firms into limited-liability companies, but in every case the capital has been increased to allow for the expansion of business. The date given in parenthesis is that of the formation of the company:

NAME	Amount of Capital	Objects and Date of Registration
B. D. H. Fine Chemical Co., Ltd.	£ 100	Manufacturing chemists. (March, 1917).
British Potash Co., Ltd	50,000	Potash, soda salts, etc. (April, 1917).
British Resorcin Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	5,000	Resorcin, etc. (April, 1917)
British Saccharin Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Saccharin (June, 1917)
Chemicals Export (London) Co., Ltd.	500	Chemical manufacturers. (March, 1917).
China Soap and Candle Co., Ltd.	600,000	Soaps, etc. (Jan., 1917).
Filocain, Ltd.	3,000	Dental anaesthetic (May, 1917).
Genatosan, Ltd.	76,000	(Feb., 1917).
Lane-Hall, R. & Co., Ltd.	5,000	Dealers in chemicals, etc. (March, 1917).
National Research Syndicate, Ltd.	50,000	Chemists, druggists, etc. (May, 1917).
Northern Dyes and Chemicals Co., (Manchester), Ltd.	500	Chemical manufacturers. (Jan., 1917).
Research and Manufacturing Co., Ltd	2,500	Manufacturing chemists. (May, 1917).
Thames Chemical Co., Ltd.	5,000	Synthetic chemicals, etc. (Jan., 1917).
Victoria Chemical Co., Ltd.	11,500	Chemists, druggists, etc. (March, 1917).
Vitamogen, Ltd.	500	Foods (March, 1917).
Warrington Chemical and Drug Co., Ltd.	5,000	Salicylic acid, etc. (March, 1917).

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls.	lb.	—	— .75
*Actone, kegs,	lb.	—	— .75½
Acetphenetidin	lb.	—	— 6.75
Acetphenetidin 1-lb. cartons	lb.	6.50	— 6.75 — 3.65
Aconitine, ½-oz. vials	ea.	—	— —
Agar Agar, No. 1	lb.	.56	— .58
*Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	—	— —
*190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	—	— —
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	—	— 4.98
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	1.35	— 1.37
97 p.c.	gal.	1.40	— 1.42
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.72	— .74
188 proof	gal.	.80	— .81
Aldehyde, Acet.	lb.	—	— —
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.30	— .31
Sweet	lb.	.28	— .30
Meal	lb.	.29	— .31
Aloin, U. S. P., powd.	lb.	—	— .80
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.80	— .90
*Metallic	lb.	—	— 2.20
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	—	— .35
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—13.00
Grey	oz.	24.00	—29.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.80	— .85
Benzoate, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	—	—11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	—	— 1.20
Bromide, gran., bulk	lb.	.75	— .76
Carb.Dom.,U.S.P.kegs,powd	lb.	.11½	— .12
Resub., Cubes	lb.	—	— .33
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.20
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	—	— 7.00
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	—	— .45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	lb.	.25	— .26
Gran.	lb.	—	— .24
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	—	— 1.15
Persulphate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.50	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk	gal.	—	— 5.25
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.18	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	.15	— .16
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	lb.	.50	— .53
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	20.00	—22.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—31.20
Areca Nuts	lb.	.19	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .25
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
*Arsenic, red	lb.	.65	— .66
White	lb.	.16	— .16½
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P.,1-oz. v.	oz.	—	—77.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	—71.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.49	— .50
*Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb.	—	— —
*Chlorate, pure	lb.	—	— —
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	3.40	— 3.50
St. Thomas	gal.	3.70	— 3.90
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes			
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz.c.v.	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)			
Bismuth, Citrate U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.30
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.15
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.25
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 3.25
Bismuth Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.30
Tannate	lb.	—	— 2.90
Valerate	lb.	—	— 4.50
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	—	— .08¾
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs	lb.	—	— .09½
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—	— .08¾
Bromine, U.S.P., tins	lb.	—	— 1.00
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.05	— .05½
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb.	—	— 4.20
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.40
Metal sticks	lb.	—	— 2.15
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	12.50	—12 75
Hydrobromide	lb.	11.20	—11.45
Citrated, U.S.P.	lb.	7.80	— 8.00
Phosphate	oz.	15.50	—15.75
Sulphate	oz.	16.50	—16.75
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	—	— 2.25
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.10
Phosphate, Precip	lb.	.34	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	—	— 1.40
Calomel, see Mercury.			
Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls.bk.	lb.	—	— .76½
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— .77½
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— .79
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .79½
32's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	.78	— .79½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— .77
Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs	lb.	.74	— .75
Monobromated	lb.	2.50	— 2.55
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Russian	lb.	4.35	— 4.45
Powdered	lb.	4.70	— 4.80
Carbon bisulphide, bulk	lb.	.07½	— .08
Casein, C. P.	lb.	.44	— .50
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .61
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04	— .07
Heavy	lb.	.03¼	— .04¼
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. 25-lb. jars	lb.	—	— 1.65
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.05	— .06½
Wood, powdered	lb.	.07	— .07½
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.14	— .15
Chloroform, drums	lb.	.63	— .65
Chrysarobin, U. S. P.	lb.	6.20	— 6.45
Cinchonidin, Alk.	oz.	—	— .94
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	oz.	—	— .51
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— 3.45
Civet	oz.	1.95	— 2.15
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	lb.	.45	— .49
Oleate	oz.	.85	— .96
Cocaine, alkaloid, 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochloride, large cryst., bulk	oz.	—	— 9.25
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.22	— .23
Cases, fingers	lb.	.28	— .29
Codeine, alk., ½-oz. vials	oz.	—	—11.25
Bulk	oz.	—	—11.05
Nitrate, ½-oz. vials	oz.	—	—10.15
Bulk	oz.	—	— 9.95
Phosphate, ½-oz. vials	oz.	—	— 8.50
Bulk	oz.	—	— 8.30
Sulphate, ½-oz. vials	oz.	—	— 9.05
Bulk	oz.	—	— 8.85
Collodion, U.S.P., 1-lb. cans	lb.	—	— .68
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.29	— .30
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .44
*Spanish Apples	lb.	—	— —
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	—	— .70
Oleate, mass, 1-oz. jars, 20 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Corrosive, Sublimate, see Mercury.			
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	24.00	—24.75
Cream of Tartar, cryst.U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .54½
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .54
Creosote, U.S.P.	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
*Carbonate	lb.	26.00	—27.50
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.20	— .21
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	lb.	.36	— .38
Jewelers large	lb.	1.32	— 1.34
Small	lb.	1.15	— 1.19
French	lb.	.37	— .38
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass	lb.	.39	— .60
Reeds	lb.	3.95	— 4.05
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 2.75
Emetine, hydrochloride, U.S.P., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 1.80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.74	— .76
Spanish	lb.	.78	— .80
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	—	— .31
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	—	— .35
Washed	lb.	—	— .31
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.34	— 1.40
Formaldehyde	lb.	.19	— .20
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
*Gold	lb.	—	— —
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	—	— —
Drums and bbls. added	lb.	.67½	— .68
C.P. in cans	lb.	.69	— .69½
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	.64	— .64½
Saponification, loose	lb.	.49	— .50½
Soap, Lye, loose	lb.	.43	— .43½
Grains of Paradise	lb.	—	— —
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Guarana	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
*Haarlem Oil, bottles	gross	—	— —
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Hops, N. Y., 1917 prime,	lb.	.55	— .57
Pacific Coast, 1917, Prime	lb.	.26	— .27
Hydrogen Peroxide,U.S.P.,10gr.lots			
4-oz. bottles	gross	—	— 7.50
12-oz. bottles	gross	—	—16.50
16-oz. bottles	gross	—	—20.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Ichthyol	lb.	—	— —
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.30	— 4.40
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	lb.	—	— 5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.55
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .77
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .77
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .77
Isinglass, American	lb.	.79	— .80
Japanese	lb.	.45	— .53
Russian	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Kamala, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.25
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.14	— .14½
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.31	— .35
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.41	— .45
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 2.95
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.25	— .29
*Sticks, bdls. Corigliano	lb.	.49	— .54
Lupulin, U.S.P.	lb.	2.45	— 3.00
Lycopodium, U.S.P.	lb.	2.10	— 2.35
Magnesium Carbonate, kegs	lb.	.17	— .21
Glycerophosphate		—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Oxide, tins, light	lb.	—	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	—	— 2.15
Salicylate	lb.	1.30	— 1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, tech 100-lbs.		3.25	— 3.50
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	4.50	— 4.70
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .75
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.62	— .68
Manna, large flake	lb.	.97	— 1.00
Small flake	lb.	.71	— .72
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.15	— 3.20
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	115.00	130.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .83
Powdered	lb.	—	— .85
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb.	—	— .86
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.18
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 1.91
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.76
Powdered, Granular	lb.	—	— 1.71
Iodide, Green	lb.	—	— 4.10
Red	lb.	—	— 4.20
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.10
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.20
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.20
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.25

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb.	12.00	—14.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.16	— .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb.	.19	— .20
Morphine, Acet. 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—12.80
Sulphate, 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—12.80
Diacetyl, Hydrochloride, 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—15.90
Ethyl, Hydrochloride,1-oz.v.oz.		—	—18.05
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.24	— .25
Irish	lb.	.10	— .11
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	10.00	— 10.50
Tonquin	oz.	20.00	—20.25
Grain Cab	oz.	20.00	—28.00
Tonquin	oz.	29.25	—29.75
Druggists	oz.	29.00	—30.00
Synthetic	lb.	11.50	—12.75
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.			
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	—	— .22
Sulphate	lb.	.27	— .29
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.12	— .13
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .18
Opium, cases, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—30.00
Jobbing lots	lb.	—	—30.00
Granular	lb.	32.00	—35.00
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	32.00	—35.00
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	lb.	3.45	— 4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	3.00	— 3.50
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.41	— .42
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.04¼	— .05
Cream	lb.	.08	— .08½
Lily White	lb.	.09¾	— .10¼
Snow White	lb.	.13½	— .14½
Phenolphthalein	lb.	8.20	— 8.70
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Red	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
***Pilocarpine, Alk., 10 gr. v.**	gr.	—	— —
Piperin	lb.	13.00	—18.00
Poppy Heads	lb.	.85	— .95
Potassium acetate	oz.	1.30	— 1.31
Bicarb.	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide, (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.45	— 1.46
Citrate, bulk	lb.	—	— 1.60
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	2.15	— 2.20
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	4.00	— 4.05
Salicylate	lb.	2.90	— 2.95
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	— 1.16
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	1.31	— 1.32..
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75½
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .76
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .77
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .80
Second Hands	oz.	.84	— .85
***Amsterdam**	oz.	—	— —
***German**	oz.	—	— —
***Java**	lb.	—	— —
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— .80
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .40
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P.	lb.	9.50	—10 00
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.,	lb.	—	— .57
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.40	— .40½
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	28.00	—32.00
U.S P., Insoluble		35.00	—39.00
Salicin, bulk	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Salol, U.S.P., bulk		—	— 1.65
Sandalwood	lb.	—	— —
Ground	lb.	—	— —
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	36.25	—37.25
Powdered	lb.	36.75	— 37.75
Scammony, resin	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	.30	— .30½
Silver Nitrate 500-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .55½
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.40	— .50
Marseilles, white	lb.	.19	— .19½
Green, pure	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.14	— .15

*Nominal.

Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure	lb.	.15	— .16
Ordinary	lb.	.12	— .13
Sodium, Acetate,U.S.P.,gran.	lb.	.25	— .29
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.	lb.	3.80	— 3.95
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.55	— .56
Cacodylate	oz.	2.50	— 3.50
Citrate, U.S.P., cryst.	lb.	—	— .67
Granular, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .77
Glycerophosphate, crystals	lb.	2.65	— 2.70
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.90
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—	— .13
Recrystalized	lb.	.17	— .18
Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .95
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	—	— .12
Tungstate	lb.	—	— —
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.27	— .28
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .55
Aromatic, U. S. P.	lb.	.47	— .50
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P.	lb.	.48	— .49
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Starch, Corn Pearl, bags	cwt.	5.55	— 5.58
Potato, granulated	lb.	.13½	— .14
Storax, liquid, cases	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Strontium Bromide, bulk	lb.	.75	— .76
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.50
Nitrate	lb.	.22½	— .23½
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Strychnine Alkd,cryst,¼vial	oz.	—	— 2.35
Acetate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Nitrate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	—	— 2.05
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.46	— .47
Sulphonal, 100 oz. lots	oz.	1.25	— 1.45
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.45	—14.50
Sulphur, bbls. roll	100 lbs.	3.70	— 4.00
Flounr	100 lbs.	3.85	— 4.15
Flowers	100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.50
Tamarinds	lb.	.07	— .07½
***Kegs**	per keg	3.70	— 4.10
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	lb.	.66	— .70
Casks	lb.	.60	— .63
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.56	— .60
Terpineol	lb.	.75	— .90
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	17.00	—17.50
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	—16.55
Tin, bichloride, bbls.	lb.	.25	— .25½
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	.85	— .85½
Toluol, See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	3.65	— 3.70
Artificial	lb.	.12	— .13
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	.70	— .72
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.23	— .24
Chloride	lb.	.16	— .17
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 4.00
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide, Powd. U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.41	— .44
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.25
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.06½	— .07

Acids

Acetic, 56 p.c.	lb.	.10¾	— .11¾
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.33¾	— .34¾
*Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
ex. Toluol	lb.	—	— 3.25
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13½	— .15
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13½	— .15
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	4.35	— 4.45
*Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.54	— .55
1-lb., bottles	lb.	.60	— .61
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.57	— .58
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	.55	— .56
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.35

*Nominal.

Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.75	— .75½
Powdered	lb.	.75½	— .76
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Chromic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
German	lb.	—	— —
***Formic, 75 p.c., tech.**	lb.	.40	— .45
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.25	— .30
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Dilute 3 p.c.	lb.	.20	— .25
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	2.05	— 2.10
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.53	— .55
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, 20 deg. carboys		.05	— .05½
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	— .23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.23	— .28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.47	— .50
*Picric, kegs	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Phosphoric, U. S. P.	lb.	.65	— .75
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.15	— 3.25
Crystals, bottles	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	—	— .06
Technical	gal.	.12	— .12½
*Salicylic, bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— 1.35
Stearic, triple pressed	lb.	.24½	— .25
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.07	— .08
Sulphurous	lb.	.03	— .05
Tannic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	.78	— .80
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.77½	— .79

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	12.75	—15.00
Artificial, chlorine traces	lb.	4 00	— 5.00
Free from chlorine	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Amber, crude	lb.	1.40	— 1.55
Rectified	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Anise	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Bay	lb.	2 40	— 2.60
***Bergamot**	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Synthetic	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Bois de Rose	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Cade	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cajuput, bottle, Native,cs.	lb.	.80	— .85
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.12	— .15
Japanese, white	lb.	.17	— .18
Caraway	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
*Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech.	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Lead Free	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	2.15	—2.25
Cedar Leaf	lb.	—	— 1.25
Cedar Wood	lb.	.18	— .19
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	22.00	—24.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.52	— .54
Java	lb.	.85	— .90
Cloves, cans	lb.	3.65	— 3.75
Bottles	lb.	3.80	— 4.00
Copaiba	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Coriander	lb.	18 00	—20.00
Cubebs	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Cumin	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Erigeron	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.65	— .75
Fennel, sweet	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Geranium, rose, African	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Bourbon	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Turkish	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Ginger	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Gingergrass	lb.	2 00	— 2.10
Hemlock	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Twice rect.	lb.	17.00	—18 00
Wood	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Lavender Flowers	lb.	5.00	— 5.75
Spike	lb.	.90	— 1.25
Garden	lb.	.75	— 1.10
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Lemongrass	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Limes, Expressed	lb.	6.00	— 6 50
Distilled	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Linaloe	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Mace, distilled	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
*Mustard, natural	lb.	26.00	—30.00
Artificial	lb.	23.00	—25.25
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	60 00	—75.00
Petale	lb.	80.00	—90.00
Artificial	lb.	18.00	—25.00
Nutmeg	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Orange, bitter, W. Indian	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Italian, sweet	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.25	— .30
***Patchouli**	lb.	26 00	—28.00
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.30

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Peppermint, tins	lb.	3.30	— 3.40
Bulk	lb.	3.20	— 3.35
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
French	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Pimento	lb.	2.65	— 3.00
Pine Needles	lb.	2.20	— 2.30
Rose, natural	oz.	25.00	—28.00
Synthetic	oz.	2.50	— 4.00
Rosemary, French	lb.	.85	— .90
Safrol	lb.	.40	— .45
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	13.50	— 14.00
West Indian	lb.	11.00	—11.25
Sassafras, natural	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Artificial	lb.	—	— .28
*Savin	lb.		— 6.50
Spearmint	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
*Spruce	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Tansy	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
White, French	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Heavy	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Wintergreen, leaves, true	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.90	— .95
Wormseed	lb.	8.70	— 9.00
Wormwood		4.25	— 4.50
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	11.50	—12.50
Manila	lb.	30.00	—40.00
Artificial	lb.	10.00	—24.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Cubeb	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
*Lupulin	lb.	—	— —
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Pepper, black	lb.	10.50	—11.75
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.80	— 2.05
Orris, domestic	lb.	—	—16.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.65	— .67
South American	lb.	.94	— .98
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.95	— 6.30
Oregon	gal.	1.25	— 1.35
Peru	lb.	4.35	— 4.40
Tolu	lb.	.80	— 1.00

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.61	— .66
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.19	— .21
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.25	— .27
of Tree	lb.	.09	— .10
Buckthorn	lb.	.24	— .26
Calisaya	lb.	.70	— .75
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.14	— .16
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.24	— .25
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.07	— .08
*Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.74	— .80
Broken	lb.	.79	— .85
Yellow "quills"	lb.	—	— —
*Broken	lb.	—	— —
Loxa; pale, bs.	lb.	.30	— .31
Powdered, boxes	lb.	.31	— .33
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	.35	— .40
Condurango	lb.	.13½	— .15
Cotton Root	lb.	.08½	— .09
Cramp, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.12	— .14
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.05½	— .06
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08	— .09
Select bdls.	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .11
Hemlock	lb.	.06½	— .08½
Lemon Peel	lb.	.08	— .09
Mezereon	lb.	.22	— .26
Oak, red	lb.	.05½	— .07½
White	lb.	.03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04½	— .05½
Sweet	lb.	.13½	— .14
Trieste	lb.	.12½	— .13
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.11	— .11½
Northern	lb.	.15	— .17
Pomegranate	lb.	.24	— .25
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
*Quebracho	lb.	—	— —
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.07	— .12
Select	lb.	.14	— .15½
*Simaruba	lb.	—	— —
Soap, whole	lb.	.09½	— .10
Cut	lb.	.16	— .16½
Crushed	lb.	.11	— .11½
Tonga	lb.	.49	— .50
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.44	— .49
of Tree	lb.	.14	— .16
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.14	— .14½
White Pine	lb.	.06	— .06½
White Poplar	lb.	.03½	— .04

*Nominal.

Wild Cherry	lb.	.07½	— .10
Witch Hazel	lb.	.03½	— .04½

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.39	— .49
St. Ignatius	lb.	.24	— .26
St. John's Bread	lb.	.07	— .07½
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.87	— .93
Para	lb.	.64	— .69
Surinam	lb.	.70	— .74
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.75	— 5.90
Cuts	lb.	3.40	— 3.80
Bourbon	lb.	2.05	— 2.70
South American	lb.	3.10	— 3.20
Tahiti, white Label	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Green label	lb.	1.45	— 1.50

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.94	— .96
XX	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Powdered	lb.	1.06	— 1.11
Fish	lb.	.11	— .13
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.29	— .32
Juniper	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Laurel	lb.	.08	— .08½
Poke	lb.	.10	— 10½
Prickly Ash	lb.	.11½	— .12½
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.11	— .13
*Sloe	lb.		— —
Sumac	lb.	.05	— .06

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Powdered	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Borage	lb.	.60	— .65
*Calendula	lb.	—	— —
Chamomile, Belgian	lb.	.45	— .50
German	lb.	.50	— .55
Hungarian	lb.	.45	— .50
Roman	lb.	1.25	— 1.28
Spanish	lb.	.40	— .50
Clover Tops	lb.	.31	— .32
Dogwood	lb.	.14	— .15
Elder	lb.	.30	— .31
Insect, open	lb.	.28	— .29
*Closed	lb.	.33	— .35
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.29	— .34
*Powd. Flowers	lb.	.39	— .44
*Kousso	lb.	—	— —
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.18	— .19
Select	lb.	.27	— .30
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.35	— .37
Malva, blue	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Black	lb.	.53	— .60
*Mullein	lb.	—	— —
Orange	lb.	1.20	— 1.24
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.05	— .05½
Patchouli	lb.	.70	— .80
Poppy, red	lb.	.95	— 1.15
*Rosemary	lb.	—	— —
Saffron, American	lb.	.45	— .50
Valencia	lb.	11.45	—11.90
Tilia (see Linden)			

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cape	lb.	.10	— .11
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .10
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.40	— .41
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.65	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .80
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.55	— .60
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
Sorts Amber	lb.	.30	— .31
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Asafetida, whole, U. S. P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .36
*Catechu	lb.	.24	— .29
*Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.80	— .85
Damar Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.21	— .23
Euphorbium	lb.	.23	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .28
Galbanum	lb.	1 45	— 1.50
Gamboge	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Guaiac	lb.	.38	— .48
Hemlock	lb.	.80	— .90
Kauri No. 1	lb.	.43	— .44
Kino	lb.	.50	— .55
Mastic, powdered	lb.	.59	— .60
Myrrh, select	lb.	.49	— .50
Sorts	lb.	.42	— .43
Siftings	lb.	.39	— .40
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Tears	lb.	.17	— .19
Sandarac	lb.	.49	— .51
*Senegal, picked	lb.	.36	— .42
Sorts	lb.	.34	— .39
Thus, per bbl.	280-lbs.	11.40	—11.60
Spruce	lb.	.65	— .95
Tragacanth, Aleppy, firsts	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Seconds	lb.	1.94	— 2.00
Thirds	lb.	1.65	— 1.85

*Nominal.

*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	— 2.80
*Seconds	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
*Thirds	lb.	1.95	— 2.00

LEAVES AND HERBS

*Aconite, German	lb.	.18	— .21
Balmony	lb.	.09	— .10
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.04
Belladonna	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.09	— .10
Buchu, short	lb.	1.17	— 1.20
Long	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
American	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Catnip	lb.	.04½	— .08
Chestnut	lb.	.05	— .06
Chiretta	lb.	.41	— .42
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
*Truxillo	lb.	—	— —
Coltsfoot	lb.	.20	— .22
Conium	lb.	.20½	— .21
Corn Silk	lb.	.09¾	— .10¾
Damiana	lb.	.16	— .18
Deer Tongue	lb.	.08	— .09
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.50	— .55
Imported	lb.	.70	— .73
Ecalyptus	lb.	.06	— .06½
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.21	— .23
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.08½	— .11
*Henbane, German	lb.	4.65	— 4.75
*Russian	lb.	4 95	— 5.00
Domestic	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Henna	lb.	.23	— .24
Horehound	lb.	.22	— .23
Jaborandi	lb.	.25	— .28
Laurel	lb.	.13	— .14
Life Everlasting	lb.	.06	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	.52	— .56
Lobelia	lb.	.08½	— .09
Lovage	lb.	.28	— .33
Matico	lb.	.26	— .29
*Marjoram, German	lb.	—	— —
*French	lb.	.38	— .40
Pennyroyal	lb.	.06	— .08
Peppermint, American	lb.	.16	— .17
Pichi	lb.	.09	— .10
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08½	— .10¾
Plantain	lb.	.10½	— .11
*Pulsatilla	lb.	7.45	— 7.50
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.08	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Rosemary	lb.	.22	— .23
Rue	lb.	.38½	— .48
*Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	— —
*Grinding	lb.	—	— —
Greek	lb.	.30	— .35
Spanish	lb.	.20	— .21½
Savory	lb.	.28	— .29
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.75	— .80
Half Leaf	lb.	.69	— .72
Siftings	lb.	.38	— .39
Powdered	lb.	.53	— .58
Tinnevelly	lb.	.15	— .22
Pods	lb.	.20	— .23
Squaw Vine	lb.	.18	— .19
Skullcap	lb.	.15½	— .17½
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20½	— .22
Stramonium	lb.	.22½	— .25
Sunflower, Jap	lb.	.05¼	— .06
Domestic	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Tansy	lb.	.09	— .11
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.09	— .12
French	lb.	.12½	— .13
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05	— .06
Water Pepper	lb.	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.07	— .07½
Wintergreen	lb.	.07	— .08
Wormwood	lb.	.23	— .25
Yerba Santa	lb.	.06½	— .07½

ROOTS

Aconite, English	lb.	.45	— .46
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .74
German	lb.	.69	— .75
*Powdered	lb.	.74	— .80
Alkanet	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Althea, cut	lb.	.50	— .54
Whole	lb.	.37	— .40
Angelica, American	lb.	.45	— .50
*German	lb.	—	— —
Arnica	lb.	.70	— .78
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.11	— .12
Bermuda	lb.	.50	— .51
St. Vincent	lb.	.13	— .14
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	— .07
Bearsfoot	lb.	.04½	— .05
Belladonna	lb.	3.55	— 4.05
Powdered	lb.	3.60	— 4.10
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.15	— .16
Beth	lb.	.14	— .18
Bitter	lb.	.16	— .18
Blackhaw Bark of Root	lb.	.20	— .21
Blood	lb.	.14	— .15

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blueflag	lb.	.25	— .27
Bryonia	lb.	.39	— .40
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.25	— .29
American	lb.	.18	— .20
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.70	— 2.90
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.24	— .26
Cohosh, black	lb.	.07	— .08
Blue	lb.	.07	— .08
Colchicum	lb.	2.70	— 2.75
Colombo, whole	lb.	.14	— .16
Comfrey	lb.	.15	— .16
Culver's	lb.	.12	— .12½
Cranesbill see Geranium.			
Dandelion, English	lb.	.40	— .42
American	lb.	.38	— .39
Doggrass, true, imported	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Bermuda, cut	lb.	.65	— .70
Echinacea	lb.	.32	— .34
Elecampane	lb.	.09	— .11
Ganagal	lb.	.18	— .20
Gelsemium	lb.	.10	— .11
Gentian	lb.	.14	— .16
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Geranium	lb.	.09	— .10
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.18	— .22
Bleached	lb.	.24	— .25
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	4.10	— 4.50
Wild, Eastern	lb.	6.20	— 6.45
Northwestern	lb.	6.45	— 6.70
Southern	lb.	6.50	— 7.20
Golden Seal	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Powdered	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Hellebore, Black	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
White, Domestic	lb.	.24	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .26
*Imported	lb.	.40	— .44
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Powdered	lb.	300	— 3.05
Rio	lb.	3.05	— 3.20
Jalap, whole	lb.	.48	— .51
Powdered	lb.	.53	— .54
Kava Kava	lb.	.18½	— .19
***Lady Slipper**	lb.	.70	— .75
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.80	— .90
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	.17½	— .18½
Selected	lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .23
Lovage, American	lb.	.38	— .40
Manaca	lb.	.21	— .23
Mandrake	lb.	.09	— .09½
Musk, Russian	lb.	2.65	— 2.70
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.19	— .20
Verona	lb.	.15	— .16
Finger	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Pareira Brava	lb.	.40	— .45
Pellitory	lb.	.35	— .47
Pink, true	lb.	.45	— .50
Pleurisy	lb.	.21	— .22
Poke	lb.	.04	— .04½
Rhatany	lb.	.15	— .17
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.74	— .79
Cuts	lb.	.41	— .65
High Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.60	— .65
American	lb.	.18	— .20
Mexican	lb.	.58	— .65
Senega, Northern	lb.	.78	— .80
Southern	lb.	.70	— .72
Serpentaria	lb.	.35	— .37
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.09½	— .11½
***Snake, Black**	lb.	.34	— .35
Canada, natural	lb.	.27	— .30
Stripped	lb.	.34	— .40
Spikenard	lb.	.20	— .22
Squaw Vine	lb.	.12	— .12½
Squill, white	lb.	.15	— .16
Stillingia	lb.	.09	— .10
Stone	lb.	—	— .07
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.11¼	— .12
China	lb.	.08	— .08½
Madras	lb.	.09	— .09½
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.27	— .28
True (Aletris)	lb.	.25	— .27
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
***English**	lb.	.71	— .76
***German**	lb.	.80	— .85
Japanese	lb.	.85	— .90
Yellow Dock	lb.	.13½	— .15
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.10	— .12

SEEDS

***Anise, Levant**	lb.	.35	— .36
Mexican	lb.	.24	— .24½
Russian	lb.	.26	— .27
Spanish	lb.	.24½	— .25
Star	lb.	.31½	— .32
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.08	— .08½
Smyrna	lb.	.08	— .08½
South American	lb.	.08	— .08½
Caraway, African	lb.	.58	— .59
***Dutch**	lb.	—	— —
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.75	— 1.10
Cardamoms, Ceylon, green	lb.	.47	— .47½
Decorticated	lb.	—	— .59
Celery	lb.	.27½	— .28
Colchicum	lb.	3.45	— 3.60
Conium	lb.	.54	— .59
Coriander, Natural	lb.	.15½	— .15¾
Bleached, Domestic	lb.	.17¾	— .18
Bombay	lb.	.15¾	— .15¾
Cumin, Levant	lb.	.18	— .18½
Malta	lb.	.17¾	— .18
Mogador	lb.	.18½	— .19
Morocco	lb.	.17¾	— .17¾
Dill	lb.	.20	— .20½
Fennel, French	lb.	.13½	— .14
***German, small**	lb.	—	— —
***Roumanian, small**	lb.	—	— —
Flax, whole	lb.	.13¼	— .13½
Ground	lb.	.07½	— .08
Foenugreek	lb.	.11	— .11¼
Domestic	lb.	.10	— .10½
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.05½	— .06
***Russian**	lb.	—	— —
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.07	— .08
Larkspur	lb.	.22½	— .25
Lobelia	lb.	.21¾	— .23½
Millet, rec'l'd, yellow	lb.	.04¾	— .04½
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.17	— .17½
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.14½	— .15
California, brown	lb.	.16½	— .17
Chinese	lb.	.09½	— .10
Dutch, yellow	lb.	.16½	— .17
English, yellow	lb.	.18	— .18½
***German, yellow**	lb.	—	— —
Sicily, brown	lb.	.14½	— .15
Parsley	lb.	.16½	— .18½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.75	— .75½
Russian, blue	lb.	.65	— .67
***Turkish**	lb.	—	— —
Pumpkin	lb.	.10½	— .11
Quince, select	lb.	.80	— .90
Rape, English	lb.	.10½	— .11
Japanese	lb.	.09½	— .10
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.20½	— .23½
Stavesacre	lb.	.24½	— .28
Stramonium	lb.	.15½	— .17½
***Strophanthus, Hispidus**	lb.	2.35	— 2.45
Kombe	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Sunflower, large	lb.	.06¼	— .06¾
Small	lb.	.06	— .06¼
Worm, American	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Levant	lb.	.61	— .66

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.23	— .24
China, Selected, cs.	lb.	.14½	— .15
Saigon rolls, No. 1	lb.	.45	— .52
Capsicum, African,	lb.	.14	— .15
Japan	lb.	.09	— .10
Cassia Buds	lb.	.16	— .16½
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.14	— .15
Mombasa	lb.	.25	— .26
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.28	— .32
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.52	— .53
Penang, No. 1	lb.	.65	— .70
Zanzibar	lb.	.43	— .44
Ginger, African	lb.	.14½	— .15
Cochin	lb.	.18	— .18½
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.24	— .24½
Unbleached	lb.	.18	— .22
Japan	lb.	.13	— .13½
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.52	— .53
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.46	— .47
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.24	— .25
Paprika, Hungarian	lb.	.27	— .28
Spanish	lb.	.19½	— .22½
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.24	— .24½
White	lb.	.28½	— .29
Pimento	lb.	.06¾	— .06½
Bayberry	lb.	.27	— .28

WAXES

Bees, white	lb.	.55	— .65
Yellow, crude	lb.	.38	— .40
Yellow, refined	lb.	.44	— .47
***Candelilla**	lb.	.35	— .40
***Carnauba, Flor.**	lb.	.62	— .65
No. 1	lb.	.60	— .62
No. 2	lb.	.55	— .60
No. 3	lb.	.48	— .52
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.15	— .20
White	lb.	.18	— .20
Japan	lb.	.16¾	— .17
***Montan, crude**	lb.	—	— —
Substitute	lb.	—	— .28
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.65	— .75
***Green**	lb.	.85	— .95
***Refined, white**	lb.	.80	— .85
***Domestic**	lb.	.80	— .90
Refined, yellow	lb.	.70	— .80
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb.	.10¾	— .11
Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.13	— .13½
Stearic Acid—			
Single pressed	lb.	.22¼	— .23
Double pressed	lb.	.23¼	— .24
Triple pressed	lb.	.24½	— .25

*Nominal.

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c.	lb.	.05¾	— .06½
56 p.c.	lb.	.10¾	— .11¾
70 p.c.	lb.	.13½	— .14½
80 p.c. Pure	lb.	.20½	— .22
Glacial	lb.	.33¾	— .34¾
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04¼	— .04¾
Ground	lb.	.04¼	— .04¾
Powdered	lb.	.04¾	— .05¼
Potash, lump	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Chrome	lb.	.22½	— .24
Ground	lb.	.08½	— .09
Powdered	lb.	.08¾	— .09¼
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	— 6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.04½	— .05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.03½	— .04
Low grade	lb.	.02	— .03
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .25
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car lb.		.06½	— .07¼
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.05	— .05¼
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.04½	— .05
16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— .04
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	— .21
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.13¼	— .14½
Granulated, white	lb.	.15¾	— .16¼
Lump	lb.	.17	— .18½
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
Domestic	100 lbs.	.03¼	— .03½
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
47 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Blanc Fixe	lb.	.04½	— .05
Barium, chloride	ton	70.00	—90.00
Dioxide	lb.	.28	— .30
Nitrate	lb.	.11½	— .12
Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	—35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—18.00
Calcium Acetate, crude 100 lbs.		6.00	— 6.05
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.02½	— .02¾
Carbide	ton	70.00	—73.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	—	— —
Granulated, f. o. b. N. Y.	ton	—	— —
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—34.00
Gran., second hands	ton	40.00	—45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09¼	— .09¾
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.15½	— .16
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.33	— .35
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Second hands	lb.	.09⅛	— .09¼
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .11
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	— 2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c. in bbls.	lb.	—	— .05
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .09
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.12¼	— .13¼
White cryst.	lb.	.17¼	— .18½
Broken Cakes	lb.	.15½	— .16⅛
Granulated	lb.	.16½	— .17½
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.31	— .35
Paste	lb.	.15	— .18
Nitrate	lb.	.15	— .16
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Red, American	lb.	—	— .10¾
Foreign	lb.	—	— —
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .09¾
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .10¾
English	lb.	—	— —
Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	— .08¾
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal.	ton	40.00	—45.00
f. o. b. N. Y.	ton	50.00	—52.00
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.04	— .04¼
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.05	— .05½
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.06	— .06½
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¼	— .07½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¼	— .07¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .05¼
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06¼
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.76
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.46	— .47
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.83½	— .84½
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.70	— .75
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.55	— .56
Powdered	lb.	.69	— .74
Muriate, basis 80p.c. per ton	ton	375.00	400.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Yellow	lb.	1.25	— 1.30

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	.28½	— .30
Refined	lb.	.31	— .31½
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags 100 lbs.		3.05	— 3.10
Dense	100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.10
Caustic, dom., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	6.50	— 6.75
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	8.10	— 8.40
Sodium Bichromate	lb.	.17¾	— .18½
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am.	100 lbs.	1.15	— 1.25
Chlorate	lb.	.24	— .25½
Cyanide	lb.	.38	— .45
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.60	— 1.75
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate, tech.	100 lbs.	4.65	— 4.75
Refined	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Nitrite	lb.	.30½	— .31½
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.35½	— .36
Silicate, 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.25	— 4.75
Silicate, 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.75
Sulph., Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	.70	— .75
Sulphide, 30 p.c. cryst.	lb.	.04½	— .05
60 p.c.	per 100 lbs.	3.85	— 4.00
Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	45.00	—50.00
f. o. b. Baltimore	ton	45.00	—50.00
Sulphuric Acid			
60 deg. Pyrite	ton	Nominal	
66 deg. Brimstone	ton	40.00	—45.00
Oleum	ton	55.00	—60.00
Battery Acid, car's	per 100 lbs.	2.50	— 3.00

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Acid Benzoic Crude	lb.	5.50	— 8.00
Acid H	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Acid Metanilic	lb.	2.25	— 3.00
Acid, Naphthionic, crude	lb.	—	— —
Refined	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	—	— —
p-Amidophenol	lb.	.32	— .33
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Aniline Oil, drums extra	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Aniline Salts	lb.	.26½	— .28
Aniline for red	lb.	.31	— .34
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Anthraquinone	lb.	Nominal	
Benzaldehyde	lb.	—	— —
Benzidine Base	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Benzoate of Soda	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Benzol, C. P.	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Benzol, (90 p.c.)	gal.	.39	— .43
Benzylchloride	lb.	.37	— .40
Chlorabenzol	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Cumidine	lb.	—	— .31
Diamedophenol	lb.	—	— —
o-Dianisidine	lb.	9.00	—10.00
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	—	— —
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	— .40
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	— .16
Diethylaniline	lb.	.15	— .18
Dimethylaniline	lb.	—	— 3.50
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.60	— .64
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.33½	— .34½
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.50	— .56
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.44	— .75
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.56	— .60
Diphenylamine	lb.	.58	— .60
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	—	— —
Induline	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Monodinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	—	— —
Monoethylaniline	lb.	.48	— .52
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Balls	lb.	.09¾	— .10
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	.10½	— .11
a-Naphthol	lb.	—	— —
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	—	— 2.90
Sublimed	lb.	.65	— .70
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.87	— .90
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	.70	— .80
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Nitrobenzene	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
o-Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.20	— .22
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.50	— .56
p.Nitrotoluol	lb.	.44	— .65
Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.55	— .65
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.80	— .90
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	—	— 1.25
Phenol	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	.55	— .60
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	6.40	— 6.50
	lb.	—	— —

* Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK
Aniline Dyestuffs
Dyewood Extracts
Industrial Oils
Chemicals

Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	— 2.50
Tolidin	lb.	2.50	— 2.80
Toluidine	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
*Toluol, pure	gal.	3.50	— 4.00
Toluol, Commercial, 90 p.c. gal.		2.30	— 2.50
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35	— .40
Xylidine	lb.	.75	— .80

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Acid Blue	lb.	2.40	— 2.90
Acid Brown	lb.	2.75	— 3.37
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Acid Orange	lb.	.65	— 1.00
Acid Orange II	lb.	.65	— 1.00
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Acid Red	lb.	1.25	— 1.75
Acid Scarlet	lb.	1.50	— 2.25
Acid Yellow	lb.	1.30	— 1.75
Alizarin Blue	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	8.50	— 9.50
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6.00	— 7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	6.00	— 8.50
Alpine Red	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Alpine Yellow	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Alpine Yellow	lb.	7.50	— 7.50
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.25	— 6 50
Azo Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 3.50
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Azo Yellow, red shade	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Aumarine	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	1.10	— 1.35
Bismarck Brown F	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Bismarck Brown FF conc.	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Bismarck Brown 3R	lb.	2.25	— 3.25
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Bright Red	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.60	— 3.00
Chrome Red	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Crysamine Yellow	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Chrysoidine R	lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	.90	— 1.40
Congo Red	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Crystal Violet	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Direct Black	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Direct Blue	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	2.00	— 6.00
Direct Brown	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	2.90	— 3.50
Direct Fast Red	lb.	3.25	— 4.00
Direct Red	lb.	2.10	— 2.55
Direct Yellow	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Direct Violet	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
T extra, contract	lb.	2.00	— 3.75
Fast Scarlet, contract	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Fur Black, extra	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Fur Brown B	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Fur Brown GG	lb.	2.50	— 4.00
Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	13.00	—15.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.60	— 2.00
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Induline	lb.	1.25	— 2.25
Magenta	lb.	8.00	—10.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	— 1.25
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.73	— 1.25
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	.80	— 1.10
Jet	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Oil Black	lb.	.85	— 1.25
Oil Orange	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.10	— 1.50
Ponceau	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Scarlet 2R	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Soluble Blue	lb.	9.00	—25.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.50	— .75

* Nominal.

Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Sulphur Black 100 p.c	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Sulphur Black, 150 p.c.	lb.	1.50	— 2.25
Sulphur Blue	lb.	2.60	— 3.25
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Sulphur Brown Chestnut	lb.	.50	— .65
Sulphur Green	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Tartrazine	lb.	1.25	— 1.75
Wool Orange	lb.	1.00	— 2.00
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Victoria Blue, base	lb.	12.00	—15.00
Victoria Green	lb.	14.00	—17.00
Victoria Red	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	6.75	— 8.25
Yellow for wool	lb.	1.50	— 2.25

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.33½	— .34½
Seed	lb.	.11	— .14¼
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.53	— .59
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Oudes	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Guatemala	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Kurpahs	lb.	2.75	— 3.10
Madras	lb.	1.10	— 1.50
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	— .29
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	— —
Chinese	lb.	.25	— .26
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, see tanning.			
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.08¼	— .09½
Aleppey	lb.	.10	— .10½
Pubna	lb.	—	— —
China	lb.	.08	— .08½

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	— —
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	— .20
Fustic Sticks	ton	45.00	—50.00
Chips	lb.	.04½	— .05
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
Logwood Sticks	ton	40.00	—41.00
Chips	lb.	.03	— .03½
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.15	— .17
Triple	lb.	.18	— .20
Concentrated	lb.	.21	— .26
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.18	— .20
Liquid	lb.	.09½	— .10
Tablet	lb.	.11½	— .13
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
English	lb.	.18	— .24
Concentrated	lb.	—	— .38
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic	lb.	.13	— .16
Gall	lb.	—	— .18
Hematine	lb.	.09	— .10
Crystals	lb.	.20	— .28
*Hypernic, liquid	lb.	—	— —
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50½	— .54
For wool	lb.	.30½	— 32
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	— 5.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	.19	— .21
Crystals	lb.	.19	— .24
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.09½	— .12
Contract	lb.	.09	— .10½
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .25
Paste	lb.	.06	— .12
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron	lb.	.07¼	— .08¼
Sumac, see tanning.			

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Blood, imported	lb.	.64	— .65
Domestic	lb.	.55	— .58
Prussian Blue	lb.	.80	— .90
Soluble	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14	— .16
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.15	— .16

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	150.00
Divi Divi	ton	65.00	—72.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	—62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45 00	—50.00
Myrobolans	ton	60.00	—65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	28.00	—31.00
No. 2	ton	20.00	— 25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan	ton	94.00	—98.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	50.00	—59.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	—64.00

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls	lb.	.02¼—	.02¾
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02½—	.03
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	— —	—
Clarified	lb.	— —	—
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.10 —	.11
Common	lb.	.21 —	.21½
Cubes, No. 1	lb.	.23½—	.25
No. 2	lb.	.21 —	.21½
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03½—	.04¼
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03 —	.03¼
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06 —	.07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.08 —	.12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06 —	.08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01¾—	.02½
Myrobalans, liq. 23-25 p.c.tan	lb.	.06 —	.07
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.10 —	.11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25p.c.tan	lb.	.03¼—	.04½
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan treated	lb.	.05 —	.06
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	— —	—
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07½—	.08
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.09 —	.11
Clarified	lb.	.10 —	.12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01 —	.01¼
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.07 —	.10½
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH
(Carloads)

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	1.00 —	1.02
*Domestic, prime	gal.	.98 —	1.00
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	77.00 —	85.00
Norwegian	bbl.	120.00	125.00
*Degras, American	lb.	.21 —	.22
*English	lb.	.21 —	.22
German	lb.	— —	—
Neutral	lb.	— —	—
Horse	lb.	.17 —	.17½
Lard, prime winter	gal.	2.30 —	2.35
Off prime	gal.	1.85 —	1.90
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.50 —	1.55
No. 1	gal.	1.45 —	1.50
No. 2	gal.	1.40 —	1.45
Menhaden, Light, strained	gal.	.98 —	1.00
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.00 —	1.02
White, bleached, winter	gal.	1.02 —	1.04
*Northern, crude	gal.	— —	—
*Southern,crude,f.o.b.plant	gal.	.90 —	.95
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	2.60 —	2.65
30 deg., cold test	gal.	— —	2.40
40 deg., cold test	gal.	— —	2.35
Dark	gal.	1.55 —	1.60
Prime	gal.	1.70 —	1.75
Oleo Oil	lb.	.22 —	.24
*Porpoise, body	gal.	.80 —	.85
*Jaw	gal.	24.00 —	25.00
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.16 —	.16½
Saponified	lb.	.16 —	.16½
Sod Oil	lb.	.11 —	.12
*Sperm, bleached winter			
38 deg., cold test	gal.	— —	2.05
45 deg., cold test	gal.	— —	2.00
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	1.95 —	2.00
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	22½—	.23
Double pressed	lb.	23¼—	.24
Triple pressed	lb.	.24½—	.25
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.60 —	1.65
*Prime	gal.	1.55 —	1.60
*Whale, natural	gal.	1.15 —	1.20
*Bleached, winter	gal.	1.20 —	1.25

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1 bbls	lb.	.28 —	.33
Cases	lb.	.29 —	.34
No. 3	lb.	.27 —	.28
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.17¾—	.18
Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	.17¼—	.17⅜
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.18¾—	.19
Tanks	lb.	.18 —	.18¼
*Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	20.66 —	20.96
*Crude, bbls.	lb.	.18½—	.19
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills	lb.	.17½—	.18
Summer, yellow, prime	lb.	19.50 —	19.80
*White	lb.	— —	—
*Winter, yellow	lb.	— —	—
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.28 —	1.30
5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.29 —	1.31
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.30 —	1.32
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.31 —	1.33

*Nominal.

*Olive, denatured	gal.	— —	3.00
*Foots	lb.	— —	.40
*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.30 —	.31
*Benin	lb.	— —	.28
*Niger	lb.	.28 —	.29
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	— —	—
*Imported	lb.	— —	—
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	1.65 —	1.75
Crude f.o.b. mills	gal.	1.35 —	1.40
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	— —	—
Yellow, steam	gal.	.54 —	.55
*Poppy Seed	gal.	— —	—
*Rapeseed, ref'd. bbls	gal.	1.70 —	1.75
Blown	gal.	1.80 —	1.85
Rosin, oil, first rect.	gal.	.35 —	.40
Second	gal.	.42 —	.45
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	— —	—
*Imported	gal.	— —	—
*Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.17¾—	.18
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	.33 —	.34
Commercial	lb.	.25 —	.27

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25-30 cold test	gal.	.13½—	.14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.14 —	.15
Summer	gal.	.13 —	.14
Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.21 —	.26
Dark, filtered	gal.	.18 —	.19
Extra cold test	gal.	.26 —	.30
Dark steam, refined	gal.	.15 —	.18
Neutral, W. Va. 29 grav.	gal.	.26½—	.27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.21½—	.22
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33 —	.34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.29½—	.30
903@865 sp. gr.	gal.	.18½—	.22
Red Paraffin	gal.	.18 —	.19
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.28 —	.35
No. 200	gal.	.24 —	.25
No. 100	gal.	.23½—	.24
No. 110	gal.	.23 —	.23½

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES
(Carloads)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.47 —	.47½
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	.42½—	.45½
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	.31 —	.38½
Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbl.	4.50 —	4.75
Tar, kiln-burnt, pure	50-gal bbls.	14.25 —	14.50
Rosin, com. to g'd.	80-bbl.	6.75 —	6.80

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.73 —	.75
Diamond "I"	lb.	— —	.74
V. S. O.	lb.	.73 —	.74
Fine Orange	lb.	.65 —	.69
Second Orange	lb.	.61 —	.64
T. N.	lb.	.58 —	.59
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.59 —	.68
Button	lb.	— —	—
Regular, bleached	lb.	— —	.55
Bone, dry	lb.	— —	.65

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas		—	53.50
f. o. b. New Orleans		— —	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		—	48.00
Columbia		—	50.00
New Orleans	short ton	47.00	49.00
Corn Cake	short ton	37.00	40.00
Meal	short ton	41.00	42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	—	—
Linseed Meal	short ton	55.00	57.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	— —	2.65
	200 lb. sacks	— —	1.75
Turk's Island—			
Coarse	140 lb. bags	— —	1.13
Mineral	140 lb. bags	— —	1.13

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—			
Prime	gal.	.61 —	.63
Open kettle	gal.	.65 —	.67
Blackstrap bbls	gal.	.31 —	.32
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.35 —	.40
Fancy	lb.	.64 —	.80
Medium	lb.	.45 —	.50
Honey—			
*Buckwheat, ext.	lb.	.08 —	.08½
*Clover, Comb, fancy	lb.	.17 —	.17½
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.12 —	.13
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg., per 100 lbs.		— —	5.65

*Nominal.

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.10 —	.11
Caracas	lb.	.12¾—	.13
Hayti	lb.	.09 —	.09½
Maracaibo	lb.	.20 —	.22
Trinidad	lb.	.12¾—	.13

*REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Ar-Amer.	Fed. Nat.	War-bu'le	Fed. eral	War-ner
Powdered	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60
XXXX	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65
Confectioners A	7.35	7.35	—	7.35	7.35
Standard Gran.	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50

* Prices fixed by Government.

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

*Menhaden, crude,f.o.b.mills	gal.	.90 —	.95
Light, strained	gal.	.98 —	1.00
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.00 —	1.02
White, bleached, winter	gal.	1.02 —	1.04
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	2.60 —	2.65
30 deg., cold test	gal.	— —	2.40
40 deg., cold test	gal.	— —	2.35
Dark	gal.	1.55 —	1.60
Prime	gal.	1.70 —	1.75
Red, (Crude oleic acid)	lb.	.16 —	.16½
Sanonified	lb.	:16 —	.16½
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.22½—	.23
Double pressed	lb.	.23½—	.24

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.28 —	.33
No. 3	lb.	.27 —	.28
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.17¾—	.18
Ceylon, tanks	lb.	.17¼—	.17⅜
Cochin bbls.	lb.	.18¾—	.19
Tanks	lb.	.18 —	.18¼
*Corn, crude, bbls.	lb.	.18½—	.19
Refined, barrels	lb.	20.66 —	20.96
*Cottonseed, crude, f. o. b. mills	lb.	.17½—	.18
Summer Yellow, prime	lb.	19.50 —	19.80
*White	gal.	— —	—
*Winter, Yellow	gal.	— —	—
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.28 —	1.30
5 barrel lots	gal.	1.29 —	1.31
*Olive, denatured	gal.	— —	3.00
*Foots	lb.	— —	.40
*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.30 —	.31
*Niger	lb.	.28 —	.29
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	— —	—
Peanut, edible	gal.	1.65 —	1.75
Crude f.o.b. mills	gal.	1.35 —	1.40
Pine, white steam	gal.	— —	—
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	— —	—
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.17¾—	.18

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS
(New York Market)

Grease, white	lb.	.18½—	.18¾
Yellow	lb.	.16 —	.16½
House	lb.	.16 —	.16½
Brown	lb.	.15¼—	.16
Yellow, grease, stearine	lb.	.16½—	.17
White, grease, stearine	lb.	17¾—	.18¼
Lard, City	lb.	.24 —	.24½
Compound	lb.	.22½—	.23½
Stearine, lard	lb.	.27½—	.28
Oleo	lb.	— —	.18
Tallow, edible	lb.	.18¼—	.18½
City Special	lb.	— —	.17
Choice Country	lb.	.16¾—	.17¼

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	— —	.18
City Fancy	lb.	.17½—	.18
Prime Packers	lb.	.17½—	.17¾
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.18¾—	.19
"A" White	lb.	.17¾—	.18
"B" White	lb.	.16¾—	.16¾
Yellow	lb.	.15¾—	.16
Brown	lb.	.12½—	.14½
Bone	lb.	.16 —	.16½
House	lb.	.15 —	.15½
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	.18¼—	.18½
Lard	lb.	.24¼—	.24½

CHEMICALS
(See Prices Current, Pages 27-28)

ESSENTIAL OILS
(See Prices Current, Pages 17-22)

*Nominal.

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from Dec. 29 to Jan. 5, 1918—Exports for month of November

Imports

ACID—
76,935 pounds oxalic

ALBUMEN—
500 pounds

ALIZARIN—
5,600 pounds

AMMONIA—
175,019 pounds

ARGOLS—
768,138 pounds
525,200 pounds

BARK—
7,000 pounds medicinal various
500 pounds orange peel

BEANS—
4,226 bushels castor
2,728 bushels castor
6,944 bushels castor

BISMUTH—
292 pounds

CAMPHOR, CRUDE—
29,055 pounds

CAMPHOR, REFINED—
93,000 pounds

CASEINE—
82,500 pounds

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
200 pounds

COLLODION—
1,052 pounds
61 pounds

COPRA—
258,300 pounds

COPPER OXIDE—
1,200 pounds

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
2,600 pounds cochineal
4,300 pounds indigo
392,000 pounds gambier
121,724 pounds

DYE WOODS—
21 tons
441 tons

ESSENTIAL OILS—
250 pounds bay
2,000 pounds various
5,400 pounds, various
6,000 pounds various
50 pounds orange
1500 pounds petitgrain
2,500 pounds petitgrain

GLYCERIN, CRUDE—
1,134 pounds
118,566 pounds

GUMS—
181,745 pounds chicle
1,242 pounds chicle

IODINE—
33,340 pounds
6,000 pounds

IRON OXIDE—
27,000 pounds

LACTARENE—
661 pounds
385,805 pounds
9,911 pounds

LOGWOOD—
1,390 tons

LEAVES—
41,165 pounds senna
11,000 pounds savory
10,600 pounds rosemary
1,200 pounds jaborandi
1,950 pounds digitalis
2,750 pounds digitalis
300 pounds corn silk

LEECHES—
400 pounds bloodsuckers

LIME CITRATE—
600 pounds
338,237 pounds
2,862 pounds

LIME TARTRATE—
25,000 pounds

LYCOPODIUM—
4,110 pounds

MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
600 pounds drugs
2,100 pounds medicines

OILS—
110,000 pounds castor
6,664 gallons creosote
5,511 gallons Chinese nut oil
11,456 pounds coconut
9,480 pounds coconut
74 pounds coconut
20,600 pounds cottonseed
440 gallons olive
515,921 pounds palm
225,000 pounds soya bean
54,515 pounds fusel

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—
96,000 pounds
279,192 pounds
111,600 pounds
106,166 pounds

POTASSIUM SALTS—
268,774 pounds various

QUEBRACHO—
2,405,292 pounds

QUININE—
500 ounces sulphate
208,000 ounces sulphate

ROOTS—
6,000 pounds aconite
2,500 pounds belladonna
2,300 pounds valerian
500 pounds ipecac
7,250 pounds dandelion
2,000 pounds squill
11,173 pounds licorice
4,400 pounds ginger
8,396 pounds ginger

SEEDS—
17,000 pounds cottonseed
700 pounds various
189,715 bushels flaxseed

SHELLAC—
25,000 pounds
385,000 pounds
3,110 pounds

SOAP CASTILE—
64,460 pounds

SODIUM CYANIDE—
605 pounds

SODIUM NITRATE—
10,032 tons

SODIUM SALTS—
19,835 pounds
440 pounds

SPONGES—
350 pounds

SUMAC—
421,511 pounds

TALC—
110.000 pounds ground

TARTAR CRUDE—
189,040 pounds

TURPENTINE—
7 gallons
240 gallons

WAX—
5,500 pounds bees
46,620 pounds carnauba
25,970 pounds carnauba
212,000 pounds paraffin
112,000 pounds paraffin
30,351 pounds bees
1,946 pounds bees
19,636 pounds bees
2,336 pounds bees
1,674 pounds vegetable
232,825 pounds vegetable

ZINC SULPHATE—
200 pounds

Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC—
14 pounds, Jamaica
282 pounds, Mexico
75 pounds, Panama
200 pounds, Spain
2,700 pounds, Portugal

ACID, NITRIC—
3,811,461 pounds, France
22 pounds, Mexico

ACID, SULPHURIC—
12,644 pounds, Mexico
4,000 pounds, Barbados
2,263 pounds, Panama
224,000 pounds, England

ALCOHOL—
250 gallons, Mexico
150 gallons, Bermuda
20,207 gallons, England
10,100 gallons, Switzerland
255,779 gallons, France

ALCOHOL, WOOD—
29,345 gallons, France
57 gallons, Jamaica
6 gallons, Brazil

BENZOL—
463,417 pounds, Italy
167,248 pounds, France

CALCIUM CARBIDE—
1,800 pounds, Trinidad
20,940 pounds, Mexico
56,300 pounds, Panama
6,600 pounds, France

COPPER SULPHATE—
17,160 pounds, Portugal
5,596 pounds, Nicaragua
12,367 pounds, Mexico
14 pounds, Jamaica

FLAX SEED—
21 bushels, Bermuda
4 bushels, British West Indies
4 bushels, Brazil

GLYCERIN—
1,059 pounds, Trinidad
100 pounds, Panama
45,211 pounds, England

LIME ACETATE—
1,361,203 pounds, France

LIME CHLORIDE—
125 pounds, Costa Rica
240 pounds, Bermuda
298,235 pounds, Spain
71,558 pounds, Portugal

MERCURY—
25 pounds, Nicaragua
80 pounds, Colombia

PEPPERMINT OIL—
5 pounds, Cuba
20 pounds, Trinidad
3 pounds, Jamaica
4,348 pounds, England

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—
2,240 pounds, Jamaica
4,051 pounds, Mexico
480 pounds, Bermuda

ROOTS—
4 pounds, Cuba

SODA ASH—
2,100 pounds, Salvador
117,472 pounds, Panama
37,500 pounds, Honduras
5,600 pounds, Bermuda
109,210 pounds, England

SODA, CAUSTIC—
7,180 pounds, Panama
39,600 pounds, Russia in Europe
2,735,508 pounds, Italy

SODA, SAL—
65,460 pounds, Panama
1,500 pounds, Nicaragua
24,000 pounds, Costa Rica
1,250 pounds, British Honduras
1,180 pounds, Bermuda

SODIUM SILICATE—
22,208 pounds, Mexico
4,290 pounds, Panama
1,025 pounds, Costa Rica
6,500 pounds, England

SPONGES—
21 pounds, Cuba
189 pounds, Mexico
222 pounds, Panama
1,735 pounds, England

SULPHUR—
16 tons, Trinidad
25 tons, Mexico
140 tons, Portugal

SUPERPHOSPHATES—
1,159 tons, Cuba
100 tons, French West Indies

WAX, BEES—
2,063 pounds
900 pounds

ZINC OXIDE—
896,000 pounds, England
32,050 pounds, Russia in Europe
110,250 pounds, Italy
111,250 pounds, France

New Incorporations

Morisini & Co, Hastings-on-Hudson; capital $100,000. Chemicals, leather goods and autos. P. and E. Morisini, E. E. Warner, 604 West 125th street, New York City.

Ketol Co., Newark, N. J., capital $50,000. C. S. Coe, of East Orange, N. J., John H. Yocum, of Newark, and S. M. Defarge, of South Orange, N. J.

Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Manhattan; capital $100,000. Chemicals, metals and stove polish. W. B. Daniels, L. E. and S. H. Clark, 250 Front street, New York City.

Heller & Merz Co., Newark N. J, capital $1,500,000. Chemicals, dyes, etc., A. Foshay, A. G. Thanum, and Arthur William, all of New York.

Pep Pharmacal Company, Fort Worth, Texas; capital $10,000. To manufacture certain preparations. E. T. Renfro, W. H. Pitts and T. L. Henderson.

The Dansby Drug Company, Kaufman, Texas. Capital $10,000. General drug business. R. C. Dansby, Walter Park and J. B. Caldwell.

Witherspoon Drug Company, Childress, Texas, capital $10,000. William L. Witherspoon, S. G. Ogdom and Roy W. Johnston.

W. S. Vick Chemical Company, Knoxville, Tenn., capital $100,000. To do a general business. H. B. Gilbert, W. S. Vick and N. G. Gilbert.

S. B. Leonardi & Co., Manhattan, capital $10,000. Drugs and chemicals. B., A. B. and S. B. Leonardi.

Crown Aluminum Solder Co., Manhattan, capital $5,000. H. Michaelis, L. Pasku, J. B. Schlesinger, 338 West 112th street, New York City.

Bodee Dental Laboratory, Nyack, N. Y., capital $500,000. U. L. Rabell, S. F. and B. F. Falk, 524 West 45th street, New York City.

The Keyser Chemical Company, Roanoke, Va., capital $100,000. W. L. Andrews, R. H. Angell, E. I. Keyser. The company's chemical laboratory is already in operation.

Capital Increases—Burgin & Co., Inc., Manhattan; from $2,000 to $20,000.

Merck & Co., Manhattan; from $250,000 to $1,000,000.

Change of Name—Central Chemical Company, Manhattan; to Chelsea Chemical Company.

Authorizations—Central Chemical Co., Ill., goods, wares and merchandise. $150,000. Representative, G. A. Clark, 217 Broadway, New York City.

Capital Reduction—Peters, White & Co., Manhattan; from $500,000 to $250,000.

DEVELOPING SODA DEPOSITS

Development of great deposits of sodium sulphate found in Soda Lake, 28½ miles west of McKittrick, California, has begun on an extensive scale. Soda Lake is located in San Luis Obispo County, and its site is easily seen for a distance of many miles by reason of the surface extent and the snowy whiteness of the deposits of this mineral, the main body of which, it is claimed, covers 3,280 acres. The owner of the Soda Lake property is the Consolidated Chemical Company, whose president, F. M. Meigs, for years a resident of San Francisco and whose associates in the enterprise are likewise citizens thereof, is in active management at the lake.

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DEMAND FOR COPPER SULPHATE IN EUROPE

War Handicaps Production in Great Britain, France and Italy—United States Increasing Output and Building up Large Export Trade.

The copper sulphate industry of Europe, as has been the case with practically all chemicals since the war began, has suffered serious setbacks through abnormal conditions prevailing in Britain, France and Italy. Restrictions, which have been placed on the industrial uses of copper in order to conserve supplies for government requirements in the manufacture of munitions, have been a severe handicap to the free industrial manufacturing of copper sulphate.

Drastic regulations, including the British embargo on exports of copper and copper sulphate, have resulted in curtailing the operations of English manufacturers until at the present time, only 50% of the normal output is being produced. A comparison of the export figures for copper sulphate made in the United Kingdom from January to November during the last five years, gives a comprehensive idea of the way in which the industry has been held in check by the Government. In 1913, 74,050 tons were exported from the British Isles; 1914 saw a reduction of nearly 9,000 tons, the export figures being given as 65,157 tons; in 1915, the total dropped to 57,954 tons and in 1916 to 31,881 tons, a loss of almost 50%; the first ten months of 1917, however, was featured by a gain over the preceding year, 34,534 tons being exported.

Following a special arrangement arrived at between the British and French Governments, recent exports to France from the United Kingdom have been exceptionally heavy. During October, 1917, 3,287 tons of copper sulphate and metallic copper went out of England, most of it going to the French Republic. This figure is the highest in the export of copper sulphate for five years.

The situation in France is somewhat different from that of England. In the past, French consumers of copper sulphate have been unable to secure sufficient supplies to fulfill their requirements but the opinion was recently expressed in France that the domestic production would satisfy that country's needs provided the distribution of the product was closely supervised and consumers received supplies in proportion to their needs.

The growing use of copper sulphate in viticulture has caused an exceptionally heavy demand from Algeria, where extensive vineyards are located. Until recently, part of this demand from Algeria has been taken care of by English manufacturers and some has been obtained from the meagre French supplies. The British embargo has practically cut off Algerian wine growers from this source of supply. Considerable quantities are now shipped to that country from the United States, an import duty of three francs per quintal or roughly 10% being charged. Much of this trade has been taken over by American firms owing to the inability of English manufacturers to secure raw materials and export licenses. American shipments of sulphate to Algeria have released much of the French product for home consumption.

The French Minister of Agriculture has come to an agreement with the manufacturers of copper sulphate in France whereby the latter have agreed to deliver their entire output at a fixed price of 195 francs per hundred kilos to be used for agricultural purposes only.

Italy, a heavy user of copper sulphate in her great vineyards, produces enough of this product at home to supply her own needs. This was not the case until the recent activity in the chemical field. Spain imports most of her sulphate and until the British embargo of last year, obtained sufficient quantities for her needs from this source. American dealers are now shipping considerable quantities to Spanish consumers. In 1916, Spain imported 2,000 tons of American copper sulphate at an average price of 20c per pound, c. i. f. the ports of that country.

American makers are rapidly striding to the front in exporting copper sulphate. The figures for the past five years show a rapid growth in this direction. In 1913, the United States exported 1,762 tons; in 1914, 3,306 tons; 1915, 6,229 tons; 1916, 9,684 tons and from January 1st to August 1 1917, 11,058 tons. Steady gains are expected in this field until the close of the war.

BRITISH CHEMICAL MAKERS CO-OPERATE

A. T. Smith, presiding officer at a recent meeting of the Liverpool Section of the British Society of Chemical Industry, devoted a part of his address to the co-operation of chemical manufacturers in aiding the Government's war plans. He said:

"The recent formation of the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers is a step in the direction of commercial organization which may have a very important effect on the future of the chemical trade. It has been brought about by the desire on the part of chemical manufacturers in this country to endeavor to sink their differences as far as possible for the common good; to avoid over-production and duplication of plants in view of the scarcity of capital, which is the natural result of the extraordinary expenditure occasioned by the war; and by closer co-operation one with the other, and one branch with the other, to oppose a united front to the cartels and rings which have been in existence for so many years on the Continent, with the one object of furthering our adversaries' trade to the detriment of the trade of every other country in the world.

"The Association has already succeeded in modifying certain Ministerial Regulations which would have been very detrimental to the industry if promulgated in the form originally intended, and its status has been recognized by the Government. The various sections of the trade have been assembled into group systems which are settling down to regular work, and I am sure that excellent results may be looked forward to in due course."

MANGANESE DEPOSITS OF ARKANSAS

The high prices now offered for manganese ores have stimulated interest in the little-exploited manganese deposits of west-central Arkansas. These deposits are found at intervals in a belt 4 to 12 miles wide, which extends west-southwest from Pulaski County, at the center of the State, to Polk County, on its western border. The recent exploitation of these ores, which was begun in 1915 and is still in progress, is confined almost entirely to the mountainous districts in the northern parts of the Caddo Gap and De Queen quadrangles, in western Arkansas. The deposits have been worked only in a small way, and have produced but a few hundred tons of marketed ore.

A detailed description by H. D. Miser, of the manganese deposits of the Caddo Gap and De Queen quadrangles has been published by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, as Bulletin 660-C. A copy of this report may be obtained free on application to the Director of the Survey.